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THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON.

Repeal of the Bill to Prevent an Adverse Decision in the McArdle Case.

How the Bills Removing Political Disabilities Were Disposed of.

Progress of the Campaign for the Federal Offices in Kentucky.

General Grant in Receipt of Warning Messages From the Ghostly Klan.

Arrangements for the Inauguration To-day.

The City a Vast Panorama of Human Beings.

A Delegation of Nashville Men and Brethren Fail to See the President Elect.

Annoy the Members from Tennessee, and Lunch in the House Restaurant.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE M'ARDLE SWINDLE REPEALED.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The House to-day passed the bill repealing the first section of the bill smuggled through Congress last year which, on casual reading, was supposed to relate only to the jurisdiction of courts in revenue cases, but which also embodied a clause taking from the Supreme Court of the United States jurisdiction over appeals in habeas corpus cases. The section now repealed restores to Circuit Courts the right to adjudicate the revenue cases. Mr. Schenck, referring to it, said it was a mistake to have made the change at the time, but failed to confess that it was a tricky expedient to prevent a decision in the McArdle case, in which the Supreme Court would have decided the whole batch of reconstruction laws unconstitutional. He applied the usual gag to prevent discussion to-day, so it could not be ventilated by the Democrats and thus go again before the country and expose the rascally legislation of a corrupt and unscrupulous majority. It was at one time the intention of Judge Black to make an argument before the Supreme Court on the power of Congress to take away the appellate jurisdiction in the McArdle case, as was done by the bill, but he has finally concluded to submit to the Court a brief giving his views, and will make no argument. The Judge has doubtless concluded, in the present condition of the country, his efforts in this direction would be fruitless.

DISABILITIES.

The conference committee on political disability bills agreed on the passage of the first bill reported, but the other two, which contain the names of several Kentuckians, among others, will not be acted upon this session. The Virginia judges are included in the bill, and they will therefore receive the desired relief.

BULLOCK WRITES A LETTER.

A letter from Governor Bullock, of Georgia, intended as a reply to the statements of the Hon. Mr. Nelson, left before the Reconstruction Committee, as to the condition of Georgia, was read in Congress to-day and ordered to be printed. The scalawag Governor meets the argument with invectives, and the facts with loose, reckless and scalawag assertions.

JAMES P. LUCE,

editor of the New Albany Commercial, is here after the postoffice, and

CAPT. MEEKIN

is also urging his own claims thereto.

ARRIVAL OF KENTUCKY MEMBERS.

Boyd Winchester, John M. Rice, and W. N. Sweeny, members of Congress elect from Kentucky, and Erastus Wells, of Missouri, arrived this morning.

Nearly all the new members elect of the next Congress are in the city.

CINCINNATI OFFICES.

Regarding the Cincinnati offices, Alex. Sands and brother are here endeavoring to make up a slate. Most of the present incumbents are endeavoring to be retained. Gen. Hickenlooper, United States Marshal, and Durbin Ward, District Attorney, are trying to keep in. They say that if Dennison is made Postmaster General he will appoint Myers postmaster of Cincinnati. Myers was removed by Johnson.

KENTUCKY OFFICE SEEKERS

are well represented in the capital, and all sorts of places are sought after, from a cabinet office down. Joe Holt, who thinks he knows his worth, confidently expects a cabinet position. Gen. Burbridge, with characteristic modesty, will apply for the Brazilian mission. Chas. Eginton would accept a Circuit Judgeship under the new law proposed by Trumbull. Judge Guffey expects to be Governor of Wyoming; but Mat. Pleasant, chief clerk of Attorney General's office, also wants it and has the inside track. Col. Symmes, who impudently claimed Judge Trimble's seat in Congress last year, having only 1,700 votes to 9,000 wants something unknown, and so do many others. Merriwether's chances are best to continue United States Marshal. Ben Bristow will hold the District Attorneyship against anybody, and get a better place if he asks for it. Gen. Fry and D. S. Goodloe contest strongly the Revenue Supervisorship. Hugh Adams asks to be Collector of Lexington, and P. B. Hunt, Tucker Woodson, and L. Pinkerton go for Assessor of Lexington, Vice Ben. Gratz who seeks forre-appointment.

RADICAL TRICKS.

Grant has lately been the recipient of some interesting specimens, purporting to be messages, warnings, &c., from the bloody-minded Kuklux, who seek to frighten the great warrior with skull and crossbones and other interesting emblems. Grant laughs at the weak inventions, such as "Beware the ides of March! Lincoln's fate is thine!"

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

Washington looks to-night as though it were in the midst of a huge carnival. The streets are crowded with people. The military and fire companies are parading, bands are playing, serenaders are going it on the avenue, the hotels are illuminated, and the capitol stands out in vast relief lighted from basement to dome. Endless processions of visitors are going in and out of its halls, corridors, and rotunda, and passing up and down the grand stair cases leading to the gallery, and of the two houses, giving the building a most picturesque appearance. Even the White House and the retiring President are not forgotten. Hundreds of callers have been to see Mr. Johnson to-day and to-night, and have been, for the most part, received. The trains from the North and West alone have brought 20,000 persons since Monday noon, while the attendance of visitors from the South is very great.

THE WEATHER,

as this dispatch is sent, does not promise to be good to-morrow, though to-day has been warm and bright.

GRANT.

The President elect gave orders this morning that he would not receive the cards of visitors. He only held a general reception and afterward sent for Bishop Simpson with whom he remained in conference sometime. Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, also had a brief private interview.

THE COLORED BRETHREN FROM NASHVILLE.

A delegation of colored men from Nashville, Tenn., consisting of Abraham Smith, the jailer; Randall Brown, County Commissioner; George Hooper, Sampson Keeble and Allen McTire, called to see the General about noon, but did not succeed in obtaining an interview. The object of this visit was to express their confidence in him, and the happiness of their race at having him as Chief Magistrate of the nation.

THE CABINET.

The range of the Cabinet speculations has of course varied to-day. The Pennsylvanians now profess that ex-Gov. Pollock is the man who is going in from their State, and the New Yorkers still think that Hamilton Fish, who is here, is New York's future Cabinet representative. The papers here profess to have reason to say that Mr. Dennison is to be Postmaster General.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

After a protracted struggle the bill to strengthen public credit has passed both Houses, and was laid before the President tonight. From what can be learned Mr. Johnson will pocket it. The bill as it finally passed Congress is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the laws authorizing the issue of any such obligation have expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver, but none of said interest-bearing obligations, not already due, shall be paid or redeemed before maturity, unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin; and the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

Be it further enacted, That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin, and the consideration of which may be a loan of coin or a sale of property, or the rendering of labor, or source of any land, the price of which, as carried into the contract, may have been adjusted on the basis of the coin value thereof at the time of such sale or the rendering of such service or labor, shall be legal and valid, and be enforced according to its terms, and on the trial of a suit brought for the enforcement of any such contract proof of the real consideration may be given.

TOBACCO AND WHISKY.

The tobacco and whisky men carried their point to-day, and passed through the House a bill exempting for one year the tax on whisky in bond, and furnishing free stamps for taxpaid tobacco on hand. This bill and the public credit bill were the principal features of legislation to-day and to-night.

TENNESSEE NIGGERS TROUBLESOME.

A colored delegation of office-seekers, from Tennessee, were at the Capitol to-day, and annoyed the members from that State a good deal by insisting that they should press their claims for positions. They afterwards lunched together, in full social equality, in the House restaurant.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INAUGURATION.

The following are the arrangements made by the committee having the matter in charge for the inauguration of U. S. Grant to-morrow as President of the United States:

The doors of the Senate chamber will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. for the admission of Senators and others who by the arrangement of the committee are entitled to admission as follows:

Ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents.

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, ex-Members of each branch of Congress, and Members of Congress elect.

Officers of the Army and Navy who by name have received the thanks of Congress.

Governors of States and Territories of the Union and ex-Governors of States.

Assistant Secretaries of Departments and the Assistant Postmaster General; the Assistant Attorney General and the Judge Advocate General; the Controllers, Auditors and Registers of the Treasury; the Solicitors of the several departments; Treasurer, Commissioners, Judges of the Federal Courts and of the Supreme Courts of the several States.

The Mayors of Washington and Georgetown and the reporters in the Senate.

All of whom will be admitted at the east door of the north wing of the capitol.

The families of the President, President elect, Vice President *pro tem.*, Vice President elect, Senators, Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, and Federal Judges will enter at the north door of the Senate wing; all others will enter at the main eastern door.

All the galleries, except those for the reporters and the Diplomatic Corps, will be open to those holding tickets.

Seats will be placed in front of the Secretary's table for the President of the United States, the President elect, and the Committee of Arrangements.

Ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will have seats on the right of the chair.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy seats on the right of the chair, next to the Supreme Court.

Heads of Departments will occupy seats on the left of the chair.

Officers of the Army and Navy, Governors of States and Territories of the Union, ex-Governors of States, Assistant Secretaries of the Departments, the Assistant Postmaster General, the Assistant Attorney General, and the Judge Advocate General, Controllers, Auditors, and Registers of the Treasury, Solicitors of the several Departments, Commissioners, Treasurers, Judges, and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown will occupy seats on the right and left of the main entrance.

Members of Congress and members elect will enter the Senate Chamber by the main entrance, and will occupy seats on the left of the Chair.

The rotunda shall be closed, and the passages leading thereto kept clear.

The other doors and entrances to the capitol, excepting those to be open under this arrangement, will be kept closed.

At 11 o'clock the President of the United States and the President elect, each accompanied by members of the Committee of Arrangements, will proceed in carriages to the east door of the Senate wing of the capitol, and entering there, will be conducted to the rooms assigned them.

The Vice President elect will be accompanied to the capitol by a member of the Committee of Arrangements, and conducted to the Vice President's room, and will be conducted to the Senate Chamber, where the oath of office will be administered to him by the Vice President pro tem.

The Diplomatic Corps and the Justices of the Supreme Court will enter the Senate Chamber a few minutes before the President elect.

The Senate will assemble at 12 o'clock.

The Senate being ready, the President of the United States and the President elect will be introduced by the Committee of Arrangements to the seats prepared for them in the Senate Chamber.

After completing the organization of the Senate, those assembled in the chamber will proceed to the platform on the central portico of the capitol in the following order:

The Marshal of the Supreme Court.
Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice Presidents.
The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.
The Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.
The President elect, with members of the Committee of Arrangements.
The President of the United States, with members of the Committee of Arrangements.
The Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate.
The members of the Senate.
The Diplomatic Corps.
Ex-members of the House of Representatives and members elect to the Forty-first Congress.
Heads of Departments.
Governors of States and Territories.
Officers of the army and navy, and all other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the Senate.

On reaching the front of the platform, the President elect will take the seat provided for him. The Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate (in charge of the ceremonies) on his right, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court on his left.

The President and the Committee of Arrangements will occupy a position in the rear of the President elect.

Next in the rear, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court will occupy the seats on the left, and the Vice President, secretary, and members of the Senate those on the right.

The Diplomatic Corps will occupy the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court.

Heads of Departments, Governors and ex-Governors of States and Territories, ex-members of the Senate, ex-members and members of the House of Representatives in the rear of the members of the Senate.

Such other persons as are included in the preceding arrangements will occupy the steps and the residue of the portico.

All being in readiness, the oath of office will be administered to the President elect by the Chief Justice; and, on the conclusion of the President's address, the members of the Senate, preceded by the Sergeant-at-arms, Vice President, and Secretary, will return to the Senate Chamber, and the President, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, proceed to the President's house, the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate is charged with the execution of these arrangements.

All horses and carriages will be excluded from the capitol square.

Should the weather prove unfavorable, the ceremony of the inauguration will take place in the Senate Chamber.

RICHARD YATES,
H. H. CRAGIN,
T. C. McCREERY,
Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Indiana Legislature—Action of the Democratic Members in a Contingency.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

INDIANAPOLIS, March 3.—The Democratic members of the Legislature have agreed to resign their seats to-night and go home if the passage of the constitutional amendment is pressed. The appropriation bill has been rushed rapidly through in the House, and in the Senate a resolution has been passed allowing each Senator to select a bill, which shall be passed to-morrow. A majority of the Republican members will pass the amendment, and the consequence will be that the Legislature will come to a premature end to-night. It has been of very little good, the time of the session being wasted in foolish discussion and wrangling about questions of privilege and contempt of newspapers in publishing assertions about it, and nobody will mourn its dissolution unless the special appropriation bill is not passed, in which case numerous employes will raise a howl.

The receipts of the State treasury last month were $79,820—disbursements $58,374—balance on hand on the 1st of March $315,924.

CHICAGO.

A New Phase of Chicagoism—A Father Attempts to Murder his Daughters—The New Postmaster.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CHICAGO, March 3.—John VanHorn, former Alderman and member of the Board of Education, attempted the life of his daughters yesterday by firing upon them with a revolver. They escaped, one of them being slightly wounded. The monster was committed to jail. VanHorn has been separated from his wife, a very estimable lady, since two years ago, when he attempted her life in the same manner and with more serious effects. He labors under a jealous hallucination concerning the legitimacy of his daughters.

Chicago has contributed its quota to fill the army at Washington, though a sufficient number are left behind to attend to business. A change will be made in the postoffice. Most likely the successor of Gen. Sherman will be Colonel Frank A. Eastman, formerly State Senator, and editor of the Morning Post.

CINCINNATI.

The Jury in the Libel Suit Against the Commercial Fail to Agree.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, March 3.—The jury in the case of J. H. Lawrence vs. Halstead & Co. were discharged in the Superior Court to-day, in consequence of their inability to agree on a verdict. The plaintiff in this case was a contractor with the city for laying down the Nicolson pavement, and sued the defendants for alleged libel in their paper, the Commercial, stating that the work had been improperly and negligently executed. The jury was equally divided between the plaintiff and the defendants. A new trial will be had. The damages are laid at $50,000.

NEW YORK.

The Effect of Cabinet Rumors on the Money Market.

A. T. Stewart Prospective Secretary of the Treasury.

His Position on the Resumption of Specie Payments.

Gen. Grant as a Theoretical and Practical Politician.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Money opened very active. Large loans were called in and borrowers paid 7 per cent. in coin. Towards the close of banking hours, however, there was more ease, but the rate was easy at 7 per cent., currency, with something done at 6. Large amounts of currency are reported to have been shipped to Philadelphia, but there are some receipts from the South and West. Government bonds opened heavy, and '67s declined to 112, but with slight fluctuations, recovered to 112½. This was ascribed to the passage of Schenck's bill by both houses of Congress, although it is not expected to become a law.

The strong opposition from Republicans to the Schenck bill attracts attention, and governments though firmer have a slow sale. Gold was dull and heavy. The rumor that Alexander Stewart is to be Secretary of the Treasury gains strength, and he is known to believe with Horace Greeley that specie payments may and should be resumed this year. In response to a statement that early resumption would bring wide spread bankruptcy, Mr. Stewart replied that he and the country could afford to sacrifice a large proportion of their nominal wealth for the substantial benefits of a sound currency. This and the apprehension of sales by the Government check the speculation for a rise in gold. Exchange is dull. Railway shares opened weak and declining, with large dealing in New York Central, Michigan Central, Fort Wayne, and Cleveland and Pittsburg, but recovered after two o'clock. The market although brisk was without salient feature. Pacific Mail, Quicksilver, and Mariposa preferred, continue active and closed firm.

GRANT'S INCONSISTENCY.

Much amusement was caused in political circles by a publication exposing the inconsistency of Gen. Grant in refusing to take the advice of his political and personal friends in the formation of his Cabinet after having attempted to force President Johnson to continue his personal enemy Stanton in the War Department.

DULL.

This city is excessively dull both in business and political circles.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORTS.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Low extra flour can be sold moderately for export at $6 40@6 50. Other grades dull. Wheat closed 2c lower—$1 58 for export and milling at the concession. Corn is depressed, under expected receipts by rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

Seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-three arrived since Monday, of a good average quality, and prices are very firm. Fair to prime, 15@17c, with extras 17½@18c.

SHEEP.

Six thousand six hundred arrived since Monday. Market very firm at 8½@9c.

SWINE.

3,528 arrived to-day. Lower, at 10¼@11c.

FREIGHTS.

To Cork, 12,000 bu wheat at 9¼d; to London, 1,000 bbls flour at 1s 9d@2s.

PROVISIONS.

Pork closed at $31 75 cash and $35 seller's option for April. Lard firm at 19@19¼c for prime steam. The publication of the Cincinnati report on lard returned from Germany caused much excitement among refiners and they will publish a counter statement.

GROCERIES.

Coffee dull and nominal; Rio 14@18c gold. Sugar dull with a further large decline; fair to good grocery 11¼@[illegible]c; best crushed [illegible].

CONGRESS.

SENATE.........WASHINGTON, March 3.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

At two o'clock this morning the Senate passed the deficiency bill and adjourned.

MR. CORCORAN.

The Senate met to-day at noon. The joint resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold all payments to Mr. Corcoran for the use of his property during the war, until he takes the oath, was reported, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

PUBLIC CREDIT.

Pending this vote, Mr. Sherman reported Mr. Schenck's bill to strengthen the public credit, its provisions substantially unchanged. Debate ensued.

MR. BAYARD opposed concurrence in the report and the general principle of the bill.

MR. SPRAGUE protested against it as a measure calculated to bring about repudiation.

MR. HENDRICKS thought the bill not improved by the conference committee, and argued that Congress had no right to change the original contract with bondholders.

MR. DOOLITTLE opposed putting it to vote.

MR. CORBETT supported the bill, as did Mr. Williams, while Morton, Cole, Norton, and Buckalew opposed it.

Finally the report of the committee was agreed to—31 against 24.

The following is the bill as agreed to:

Be it enacted, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the laws, by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all the obligations of the United States not bearing interest known as United States notes, and of the interest bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of any such obligation has expressly provided that the same be paid in lawful money, or other currency than gold and silver; but none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be paid or redeemed before maturity, unless at such time the United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder or unless at such time the bonds of the United States bearing a lower interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin; and the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest possible period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

SEC. 2. That any contract made hereafter specially payable in coin, and the consideration of which may be a loan or sale of property or the rendering of labor or service of any kind, the price of which is carried into the contract, may have been adjusted on the basis of coin value thereof at the time of such sale or rendering of such service or labor, shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms and on the trial of suit brought for the enforcement of any such contract proof of the real consideration may be given.

The morning hour expired, and

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL

came up as unfinished business.

After discussion, Mr. Sumner's amendment providing for the payment of the interest claim of Massachusetts was rejected—16 to 35—and the army bill passed.

CORCORAN.

The Corcoran joint resolution was then passed—34 against 3.

SPAIN.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Sumner, from the Foreign Committee, refused to concur in the House amendment to the joint resolution expressing sympathy with Spain.

NORMAN WARD.

MR. NYE proposed to call up the bill for the relief of Norman Ward, but it was objected to, and, on Mr. Conkling's motion, the Senate went into executive session.

After coming out of executive session the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. SUMNER called up the joint resolution to carry into effect a decree of the United States Court of New York in relation to British steamer. Passed.

MR. SUMNER moved to take up the joint resolution to carry into effect the decrees of the United States District Court of Louisiana in relation to certain other British steamers, but Mr. Stewart objected, and said he was opposed to compensating British subjects for losses incurred, no matter under what circumstances, during the late war, until Great Britain shall take some positive action for the payment of the Alabama claims.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The civil and miscellaneous appropriation bill was then taken up.

MR. CONKLING offered an amendment, which was agreed to, enabling the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General to exchange the land bought by the United States for the site of the new postoffice in New York city, for the same or greater quantity of land further up in the city.

SISTERS OF MERCY.

The amendment giving the Sisters of Mercy of Charleston $20,000 in recognition of their services to Union soldiers, was opposed by Messrs. Drake and Howard; the latter on the ground that the influence of the Catholic clergy, with a few honorable exceptions, had been against the Union.

MR. HENDRICKS denied this.

Messrs. SAWYER and SHERMAN advocated the claim, which, however was rejected—20 to 33.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

MR. CONKLING reported from the Committee on Conference the postoffice bill, which was agreed to.

BEN. WADE.

MR. DAVIS offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due, and are hereby tendered, to B. F. Wade, for the ability, impartiality, and justice with which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer of the Senate during the time he has occupied the chair. Adopted unanimously.

CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

An amendment was reported to the civil appropriation bill providing for the purchase of a portrait of President Lincoln, and agreed to.

MR. HARLAN offered an amendment to reimburse Iowa for expenses in the war of the rebellion, amounting to $229,448.

MR. EDMUNDS raised a point of order, that the amendment had not been reported from any committee.

The PRESIDENT overruled the point.

The amendment was agreed to.

MR. CHANDLER offered an amendment appropriating $5,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi. Agreed to.

MR. WILSON, from the Conference Committee on the army appropriation bill, made a report, which was concurred in.

The civil appropriation bill was then reported and passed.

At 12:30 A. M., on motion of Mr. Conkling, the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The galleries are crowded. A message from the Senate was received stating that the postoffice and legislative appropriation bills had passed.

The House non-concurred in the Senate amendments and asked a conference.

COLFAX'S LAST.

MR. SPEAKER COLFAX then delivered his farewell speech. He spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The opening of the legislative day, at the close of which I must enter upon another sphere of duty, requires me to tender to you this resignation of the office which, by your kindness and confidence I have held, to take effect on the election of a Speaker for the brief remainder of this session. The parting word amongst friends about to separate is always a regretful one, but the farewell which takes me from this hall, in which so many years have been spent, excites in me emotions which it would be useless for me to attempt to conceal.

The fourteen years during which I have been associated with the representatives of the people here, have been full of eventful legislation, of exciting issues, and of grave decisions vitally affecting the entire Republic. All these, with the accompanying scenes which were so often produced in this arena of debate, the warmth of feeling of our antagonizing constituencies, have passed into the domain of history, and I but refer to them to express the joy which apparently is shared by the mass of our countrymen, that the storm-cloud of war which has so long darkened our national horizon, has at last passed away, leaving our imperiled Union saved, and that, by the decree of our people, more powerful than presidents, congresses or armies, liberty was proclaimed throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof.

But I cannot leave you without one word of rejoicing over the present condition of our Republic amongst the nations of the earth. With our military power and almost illimitable resources, exemplified by the war that developed them; with our rapidly augmenting population, and the welcome at our gates of the oppressed of all other climes; with our vast and increasing agricultural, mechanical manufacturing and mining capacities; with our vantage on the two great oceans of the globe, and our almost completed Pacific Railroad uniting these opposite shores and becoming the highway, the United States of America has that respect among the powers of the world which insures the maintenance of all her citizens from oppression or injustice abroad.

Nor is this all. The triumphal progress of free institutions here has had its potential influence beyond the sea. The right of people to govern, based on the sacred principle of our revolution, that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is everywhere advancing, not with slow and measured steps, but with a rapidity that in a few years has been so signally illustrated in Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Prussia, Hungary, and other lands. May we not hope that by the moral but powerful force of our example efforts may everywhere be taken and some of us may live to see that happy era when slavery and tyranny should no more be known throughout the world from the rivers to the ends of the earth.

I cannot claim that in the share I have had in the deliberations and legislations of this House as a member and as an officer, I have always done what was wisest in action and word, for none of us are infallible, but that I have striven to perform faithfully every duty, and that devoted, as all know I am, to the principles that I have deemed correct, the honor and glory of our country have always been paramount above mere party ties. I can conscientiously assert, and that I have sought to mitigate rather than to intensify the asperities which the collision of opposing parties so often involved must be left to my fellow-members to testify.

In the responsible duties of the last six years I have endeavored to administer the rules you have enacted for your guidance, both in letter and in spirit, with an impartiality uninfluenced by political antagonism, and I may be pardoned for the expression of gratification that, while no decision has been reversed, there have been appeals taken, as they are by a minority, as a protest against the power, under the rules, of the majority, which have ever been decided by a strictly party vote. If, in the quickness with which a presiding officer is often compelled to rule, hour after hour, on parliamentary points, and in the performance of his duty to protect all the members in their rights, to advance the progress of business and to preserve order, any word has fallen from my lips that has unjustly wounded any one I desire to withdraw it unreservedly.

I leave this room with no feeling of unkindness to any member with whom I have been associated in all the years of the past, having earnestly tried to practice that lesson of life which commands us to write our enmities in the sand, but to engrave our friendships on the granite. But the last word cannot longer be delayed. I bid farewell to the faithful and confiding constituency, whose affectionate regard has sustained and encompassed me through all the years of my public life. Farewell to the hall which, in its excitement and restless activity, so often seemed to represent the throbbings and the intense feelings of the national heart; and, finally, fellow-members and friends, with sincere gratitude for the generous support you have always given me in the difficult and complex duties of the chair, and with the warmest wishes for your health, happiness, and prosperity, one and all, I bid you farewell.

COMPLIMENTARY.

MR. WILSON, of Iowa, took the chair of the Speaker. A complimentary resolution to Mr. Colfax was unanimously adopted.

SPEAKER.

MR. POMEROY was then unanimously elected Speaker, took the oath, returned thanks, and business proceeded.

MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.

A joint resolution for printing the medical history of the rebellion was passed.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The deficiency bill, as amended by the Senate, was received.

TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.

The Committee on the Treatment of Union Prisoners made a report, which was ordered to be printed.

CONTINGENT FUND.

The report of the Committee on Accounts relative to the contingent fund was taken up. Resolutions that no carpeting or furnishing be done unless authorized by the Committee on Buildings, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be reimbursed for expenses of summoning witnesses and compelling the presence of members were passed.

A resolution to pay clerks of committees $6 per day when actually employed was passed.

A motion to suspend the rules and rescind the resolution to pay the Louisiana contestants $2,500 was made, and, after debate, was tabled.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

The bill amending the tax on spirits and tobacco, and extending the time of drawing whisky from warehouse, was reported and passed.

The bill amends section 8 of the present law so as to allow a bond to be given for the value of the property in the case of a distillery erected before the 24th of July, 1868, on land leased or mortgaged, or owned by a minor or other persons incapable of giving the assent required by that section. It amends section 29 so that all distilleries of less capacity than 160 gallons of mash or beer shall represent one bushel of grain instead of forty-five gallons. It amends section 56 so as to extend the time for the withdrawing of distilled spirits from bonded warehouses until the 20th of April, 1873, on payment of one per cent. per gallon for each gallon. It amends section 7 by requiring special stamps for the tax on tobacco in packages of one pound or more, to be numbered and to be registered. Other sections provide, if the duty has been paid, for its being repacked in accordance with the law of July 20 last.

TREATIES.

MR. SCHENCK offered a resolution that while the House did not admit any right in the executive and treaty making power of the United States to conclude treaties or conventions with foreign governments by which import duties shall be rated, it is however of the opinion and so recommends to the President that negotiations with Great Britain should be renewed and pressed as soon as possible to a definite conclusion; remarking the commercial intercourse and securing to Americans the rights claimed by them in fisheries on the coasts of British American provinces, and the free navigation of the St. Lawrence from its source to the sea. In response to a question from Mr. Pike, he stated his opinion to be that this Government might not enter into any reciprocity treaty with British provinces, but people of these provinces ought to be treated as all other foreigners and made to pay the same duties. The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Whole.

SUBMARINE CABLE.

MR. SCHENCK, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a joint resolution remitting duty on the submarine cable imported by the Western Union Extension Telegraph Company for the abandoned Russian-American line of telegraph. The bill passed by 69 to 62.

REVENUE CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT.

MR. SCHENCK, from the same committee, reported a bill repealing the law which gave the Supreme Court jurisdiction over revenue cases where the sum involved is less than $2,000, and leaving the final decisions in such cases to the Circuit Courts. Passed.

MANAGER OF NATIONAL ASYLUM.

MR. GARFIELD introduced bill appointing Thos. O. Osborne, of Illinois, Manager of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Oglesby, of Illinois. Passed.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

MR. SCHENCK, from the conference committee on the bill to strengthen the public credit, made a report.

After discussion MR. SHANKS moved to table the report. Negatived—52 to 119.

The conference report was then agreed to—118 to 51. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

PAY OF CONTESTANTS.

On motion of Mr. DAWES the rules were suspended and a joint resolution to pay Menard and Hunt, claiming seats from Louisiana, $2,500 each for time and expenses, which was passed by a vote of 73 against 72.

NON-CONCURRED IN.

The Senate's amendment to the army appropriation bill was non-concurred in and a committee of conference asked. Messrs. Garfield, Beaman and Dodge were appointed on the part of the House.

DISABILITIES.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the committee of conference on the bill removing disabilities, made a report which he explained at length, particularly as to the case of Judge Parker, of Virginia. Mr. Shanks brought out the fact that he was the Judge who sentenced John Brown to be hung.

Mr. FARNSWORTH was ignorant of any constitutional amendment disqualifying anybody for hanging John Brown.

Finally the vote was taken and the conference report non-concurred in and another committee of conference asked.

MR. ELA, from the Committee on Printing, reported that they were unable to agree to the contract with Rives & Bailey, of the Globe, for reporting and publishing the debates of Congress, and he reported a concurrent resolution that the Public Printer be directed to have the debates reported until definite action can be had.

The committee of conference on the

APPROPRIATION BILL

reported and it was agreed to.

Finally, at 12:30, the concurrent resolutions were agreed to—82 to 51—giving the publishing and reporting of the debates to the public printer.

MR. INGERSOLL moved to reconsider the vote.

Pending this motion, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Committee of Conference on the

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL,

reported that the committee had agreed not to consider the subject any further at present on account of the want of time, and had agreed to report a resolution for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee to take into consideration Indian affairs.

A point of order was made and sustained that such a report was not privileged.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

MR. RANDALL, from the Conference Committee, on the bill requiring monthly reports from National Banks, made a report, which was agreed to.

1:30 A. M.—House still in session and likely to remain so all night.

ST. LOUIS.

Important News from the Indian Country.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—A letter to the Republican, dated Camp Supply, Indian Territory, February 14, gives the following account of the Indian country: I left General Sheridan's headquarters on the morning of the 10th inst. en route for Gen. Carr's camp, located on St. Francisco creek, a tributary of the North fork of the Canadian river.

On the night previous to my leaving, Gen. Custer returned from his fruitless search for the Cheyenne camp, having travelled from Gen. Sheridan's camp, near the mouth of Medicine Bluff creek, at the eastern extremity of the Wachita mountains, about one hundred and sixty-five miles west, finding trails fresh and all Indians going rapidly south and west, toward the head waters of Red river and the Staked plains.

There are now about two hundred lodges of Cheyenes, ninety lodges of Arapahoes, and sixty lodges of Comanches on the war path, together with a few plain Apaches and a few Kiowas, and the Dog soldiers under Tall Bull, chief of the band, numbering in all about one thousand warriors. Gen. Custer is now under orders to move West with his regiment, the Seventh United States Cavalry and the Nineteenth Kansas Volunteers, under Col. Crawford, to the Elm Fork of Red river, scouting the country south from the headwaters of the creek.

Gen. E. A. Carr is to move south, locating his supply depot on the main Canadian, north of the 101st meridian of west longitude, thence moving south. Col. Evans moves also south from his present camp at Monument creek, near the 100th meridian in the Canadian river, having under his command the 3d United States cavalry and a small detachment of the 37th infantry, while Col. Brooks marches from the west toward the same region, drawing his supplies from Fort Stanton.

The intention of the General commanding is to drive the hostile savages toward one common center until one or all of the commands can reach and chastise them, as they deserve, or compel a surrender and submission to a settlement of their reservation on the terms proposed by the Government.

Major Inman, Assistant Quartermaster, is now en route to Gen. Sheridan's new supply depot, located at the mouth of Sweetwater creek, a tributary of the Elmfork of Red river, with a train of two hundred and fifty wagons loaded with forage and subsistence stores, supplies for Custer's command.

Supplies are being rapidly forwarded from Forts Arbuckle and Gibson, and the Indian campaign must be brought to close within the next two months. It is to be hoped that this may be final. When the Indians are taught what every army officer must learn, subordination to proper authority, then, and not till then, will hostilities cease.

The Tenth U. S. cavalry, under Major Kidd, are to be stationed at the new post to be established near the mouth of Medicine Bluff Creek, in the Kiowa and Comanche reserves, with good animals, ready to strike the Indians whenever they leave their reserves.

CUBA.

Another Rising Reported—Barracks for the Volunteers—Negroes Prevent the Landing of Coolies—Troops from Spain.

HAVANA, March 3.—Reports of a rising in Consolacion are confirmed. Troops have been sent to quell it.

There had been another rising at Cadiz, near Matanzas.

The government contemplates the erection of large barracks for volunteers here.

A steamer recently arrived at Santiago with a cargo of coolies, but the blacks there prevented their landing.

The troops are barricading and fortifying the town of Sancto Esperitu.

The Prensa says that Captain General Dulce has ordered one hundred and fifty of the enrolled volunteers to take the prisoners captured to their destination in Spain by the Cadiz steamer.

The Voice of Cuba denies that the revolutionary General Aringo had been captured.

The Spanish man-of-war Cadiz arrived today from Spain, with 1,000 fresh troops. Orders have been issued for the release of John M. Utley, consular clerk in the Consul General's office. Mr. Utley has been in prison for nearly a month: not for any political offense, but on account of some trouble with a coachman.

The American brig J. D. Lincoln, which was detained here for taking cargo at Sierra Morena after that port was closed by Dulces' proclamation, finally obtained a clearance at the intercession of the American Consul.

New York Municipal Elections—Democratic Victories.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 3.—The Democrats yesterday elected their candidate for Mayor, George Morgan. The Republicans elect four Supervisors and the Democrats two. The Common Council is unchanged.

UTICA, N. Y., March 3.—The charter election yesterday resulted in the success of the Democratic city ticket. The Republicans elected three Supervisors and the Democrats two.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 3.—At the charter election in this city to-day, Stephen McDonough was elected Mayor, and three Republicans and four Democrats were elected Aldermen, which with those holding over will give the Common Council to the Democrats.

RHINEBECK, March 3.—The Republicans carried the town in the election for supervisors.

ROCHESTER, March 3.—The Republicans elected the entire city ticket and a majority in the Council. Smith, for Mayor, has 350 majority.

OSWEGO, March 3.—Page (Democrat) is chosen Mayor by 600 majority. The Republicans elected a majority of the Council.

Philadelphia is the only city which indulges in full dress funerals. The following advertisement appeared in a paper of that city the other day: "All the gentlemen friends of the late —, desirous of participating in the funeral, will appear in full dress suit and white gloves, at — Hall, at nine o'clock A. M., Friday morning, January 29th, and proceed from thence in a body to the house of the deceased."

Bismarck has ordered Stieber and other distinguished members of the Prussian police to organize a special bureau in Paris for obtaining early news and for watching the enemies of Prussia in that city. The French papers denounce him for this step in unmeasured terms.

The difference between Eugenie and the deposed Queen of Spain is that one is a belle on a throne, and the other is a belle off.

The National Intelligencer bewails the inability of the people to strike off the Freedmen's Bureau.

The English people have ghosts sitting for their photos. The likenesses of the defunct are said to be good.

Peter Sinclair, a prominent man in Scotland, was found dead in Chicago recently. He had been destitute for months.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

His Farewell Address to the American People.

He Touches up Congress in His Peculiar Style,

And Vindicates the Integrity of His Public Life.

An Able, Scathing and Eloquent Document.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

To the People of the United States:

The robe of office, by constitutional limitation, this day falls from my shoulders, to be immediately assumed by my successor. For him the forbearance and co-operation of the American people in all his efforts to administer the Government within the pale of the Federal Constitution are sincerely invoked. Without ambition to gratify, party ends to subserve, or personal quarrels to avenge to the sacrifice of the peace and welfare of the country, my earnest desire is to see the Constitution of the Republic again recognized and obeyed as the supreme law of the land, and the whole people—North, South, East, and West—prosperous and happy under its wise provisions.

In surrendering the high office to which I was called four years ago, in a memorable and terrible crisis, it is my privilege, I trust, to say to the people of the United States a few parting words in vindication of an official course so ceaselessly assailed and opposed by political leaders to whose plans and wishes my policy to restore the Union has been obnoxious. In a period of difficulty and turmoil, almost without precedent in the history of any people, consequent upon the closing scenes of a great rebellion and the assassination of the President, it was perhaps too much on my part to expect of devoted partisans who rode on the waves of excitement, which at that time swept all before them, that degree of toleration and magnanimity which I sought to recommend and enforce, and which I believe in good time would have advanced us infinitely further on the road to permanent peace and prosperity than we have thus far attained.

Doubtless had I at the commencement of my term of office unhesitatingly lent its powers or perverted them to purposes and plans outside of the Constitution and become an instrument to schemes of confiscation and of general and oppressive disqualification, I would have been hailed as all that was true and loyal and deserving as the reliable head of a party whatever I might have been as the Executive of a nation. Unwilling, however, to accede to propositions of extremists and bound to obey at every personal hazard my oath to protect and defend the Constitution, I need not perhaps be surprised at having met the fate of others whose only reward for upholding constitutional rights and laws have been the conscientiousness of having attempted to do their duty, and the calmer judgment of history.

A mysterious providence has assigned to me the office of President. I was, by the terms of the Constitution, the commander-in-chief of nearly a million of men under arms. One of my first acts was to disband and restore to the vocations of civil life this immense host, and to divest myself, as far as I could, of the unparalleled powers then incident to the office. Whether or not in this step I was right, and how far deserving of the approbation of the people, they can now, on reflection, judge, when reminded of the ruinous condition of public affairs that must have resulted from the continuance in the military service of such a vast number of men. The close of our domestic conflict found the army eager to distinguish itself in a new field by an effort to punish European intervention in Mexico.

By many it was believed and urged that aside from the assumed justice of the proceeding a foreign war in which both sides would cheerfully unite to vindicate the honor of the National flag and further illustrate the National prowess, would be the surest and speediest way of awakening National enthusiasm, reviving devotion to the Union, and occupying a force concerning which grave doubts existed as to its willingness, after four years of active campaigning, at once to return to the pursuits of peace. Whether these speculations were true or false, it will be conceded that they existed, and that the predilections of the army were for the time being in the direction indicated.

Taking advantage of that feeling it would have been easy as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, with all the powers and patronage of the Presidential office at my disposal, to turn the concentrated strength of the nation against French interference in Mexico, and to inaugurate a movement which would have been received with favor by the military and a large portion of the people. It is proper in this connection that I should refer to the almost unlimited additional powers tendered to the Executive by the measures relating to civil rights and the Freedmen's Bureau.

The powers that were placed within my grasp were declared as being in violation of the Constitution, dangerous to the liberties of the people, and tending to aggravate rather than lessen the discords naturally resulting from our civil war. With a large army and augmented authority, it would have been no difficult task to direct at pleasure the destinies of the republic, and to make secure my continuance in the highest office known to our laws. Let the people, whom I am addressing from the Presidential chair during the closing hours of a laborious term, consider how different would have been the present condition of affairs had I yielded to the dazzling invitation of foreign conquests, of personal aggrandizement, and a desire to wield additional power.

Let them with justice consider that if I have not unduly magnified mine office, the public burdens have not been increased by my acts, and perhaps thousands or tens of thousands of lives sacrificed to visions of false glory. It cannot, therefore, be charged that my ambition has been of that ordinary or criminal kind which, to the detriment of the people's rights and liberties, ever seeks to grasp unwarranted powers to accomplish its purposes and to pander to popular prejudice and party aims.

What, then, have been the aspirations which guided me in my official acts? Those acts need not at this time an elaborate explanation. They have everywhere been comprehensively and fully discussed, and become a part of the nation's history. By them I am ready to be judged, knowing that, however imperfect, they at least show to the impartial mind that my sole ambition was to restore the Union of the States, faithfully execute the office of President and, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. I cannot be censured if my efforts have been impeded in the interests of party faction, and if a policy, which was intended to reassure and conciliate the people of both sections of the country, was made the occasion of inflaming and irritating still further those who were recently in arms against each other, yet, as individuals were sincerely desirous, as I shall ever be, of burying all hostile feelings in the grave of the past. The bitter war was waged on the part of the Government to vindicate the Constitution and save the Union, and if I have erred in trying to bring about a more speedy and lasting peace, to extinguish heart-burnings and enmities, to prevent trouble in the South which was retarding material prosperity in that region and injuriously affecting the whole country, I am quite content to rest my case with the more deliberate judgment of the people, and, as I have already intimated, with the distant future.

The war, all must remember, was a stupendous and deplorable mistake. Neither side understood the other, and had this simple fact and its conclusions been kept in view all that was needed was accomplished by the acknowledgement of the terrible wrong and the expressed better feelings and earnest endeavor at atonement shown and felt in the prompt ratification of the constitutional amendment by the Southern States at the close of the war. Not accepting the war as a confessed false step on the part of those who inaugurated it, was an error, which now only time can cure, and which even at this late date we should endeavor to palliate. Experiencing, moreover, as all have done, the frightful cost of the arbitrament of the sword, let us in the future cling closer than ever to the Constitution as our only safeguard.

It is to be hoped that not until the burdens now pressing upon us with such fearful weight are removed will our people forget the lessons of the war, and that, remembering them from whatever source, peace between sections and States may be perpetuated. The history of late events in our country, as well as of the greatest governments of ancient and modern times, teach us that we have everything to fear from a departure from the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and the undue ascendency of men allowed to assume powers in what are considered desperate emergencies. Sylla, on becoming master of Rome, at once adopted measures to crush his enemies, and to consolidate the power of his party. He established military colonies throughout Italy, deprived of the full Roman franchise the inhabitants of the Italian towns who had opposed his usurpation, confiscated their lands and gave them to his soldiers, and conferred citizenship upon a great number of slaves belonging to those who had proscribed him, this creating at Rome a kind of body guard for his protection.

After having given Rome over to slaughter and tyranny, beyond all example over those opposed to him, and the legions his terrible instrument of wrong, Sylla could yet feel safe in laying down the ensigns of power so dreadfully abused, and in mingling freely with the families and friends of his myriad victims. The fear which he had inspired continued after his voluntary abdication, and even in retirement his will was law to people who had permitted themselves to be enslaved. What but a subtle knowledge and conviction that the Roman people had become changed, discouraged, and utterly broken in spirit could have induced this daring assumption? What but public indifference to consequences so terrible as to leave Rome open to every calamity which subsequently befell her could have justified the conclusions of the dictator and tyrant in his startling experiment? We find that in the time which has since elapsed human nature and the exigencies in governments have not greatly changed. When few years ago, in contemplating our future, could have supposed that in a brief period of bitter experience everything that demanded in the name of military, emergency, or dictated by caprice, would come to be considered as a matter of course; that conscription, confiscation, loss of personal liberty, the subjection of States to military rule, and disfranchisement, with the extension of the right of suffrage, merely to accomplish party ends, would receive the passive submission, if not acquiescence, of the people of the republic?

It has been clearly demonstrated by a recent occurrence that encroachments upon the Constitution cannot be prevented by the President, however devoted or determined he may be. That unless the people interpose there is no power under the Constitution to check a dominant majority of two-thirds of the Congress of the United States. An appeal of the nation is attended with too much delay to meet the emergency. If left free to act, the people would correct in time such evils as might follow legislative usurpation. There is danger that the same power which disregards the Constitution will deprive them of the right to change their rulers except by revolution.

We have already seen the jurisdiction of the Judiciary circumscribed. When it was apprehended that the courts would decide against the laws having for their sole object the supremacy of party, while the veto power lodged in the Executive by the Constitution for the interest and protection of the people and exercised by Washington and his successors, has been rendered nugatory by a partisan majority of two-thirds in each branch of the national Legislature.

The Constitution evidently contemplates that when a bill is returned with the President's objections it will be calmly reconsidered by Congress. Such, however, has not been the practice under the present party rule. It has become evident that men who pass a bill under partisan influence are not likely through patriotic motives to admit their error, and thereby weaken their own organization, by solemnly confessing it under the official oath. Pride of opinion, if nothing else, has intervened and prevented a calm and dispassionate reconsideration of a bill disapproved by the Executive.

Much as I venerate the Constitution, it must be admitted that this condition of affairs had developed a defect which under the oppressive tendency of the legislative department of the Government may readily work its overthrow. It may, however, be remedied without disturbing the harmony of the instrument. The veto power is generally exercised upon constitutional grounds, and whenever it is so applied and the bill returned with the Executive's reason for withholding his signature it ought to be immediately certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision.

If its constitutionality shall be declared by that tribunal it should then become a law, but if the decision is otherwise it should fail, without power in Congress to re-enact it. In cases in which the veto rests upon the hasty and inconsiderate legislation, and in which no constitutional question is involved, I would not change the fundamental law, for in such cases no permanent evil can be incorporated in the federal system. It is obvious that, without such an amendment, the Government as it existed under the Constitution prior to the rebellion may be wholly subverted and overthrown by a two-thirds majority in Congress.

It is not, therefore, difficult to see how easily and rapidly the people may lose, shall I not say have lost their liberties by unchecked and uncontrollable authority in their law-making power, and whenever deprived of their rights how powerless they are to regain them. Let us turn for a moment to the history of the majority in Congress which has acted in such utter disregard of the constitution. While public attention has been carefully and constantly turned to the past and expressed sins of the South, the servants of the people in their high place have boldly outraged their trust, broken their oaths of obedience and undermined the very foundation of liberty, justice and good government.

When the rebellion was being suppressed by the volunteered services of patriotic soldiers amid the dangers of the battlefield, these men crept without question into place and power in the national councils. After all danger had passed, when no armed foe remained, when a penitent people bowed their heads to the flag and renewed their allegiance to the Government of the United States, then it was that the pretended patriot appeared before the nation and began to prate about the thousands of lives and millions of treasure sacrificed in suppression of the rebellion.

They have since persistently sought to inflame the prejudice engendered between the sections, to retard the restoration of peace and harmony, and by every means to keep open and exposed to the poisonous breath of party passion the terrible wounds of a four years' war. They have prevented the return of peace and the restoration of Union; in every way rendered delusive the purposes, promises and pledges by which the army was marshaled, treason rebuked, and rebellion crushed, and made the liberties of the people and the rights and powers of the President objects of constant attack.

They have wrested from the President his constitutional power of the supreme command of the army and navy; they have destroyed the strength of the Executive Department by making subordinate officers independent of and able to defy their Chief Magistrate; they have attempted to place the President under the power of a bold, defiant, and treacherous Cabinet officer; they have robbed the Executive of the prerogative of pardon; rendered null and void the acts of clemency granted to thousands of persons under the provisions of the Constitution, and committed gross usurpations by legislative attempts to exercise this power in favor of party adherents; they have conspired to change the system of our government by preferring charges against the President in the form of articles of impeachment, and contemplating, before hearing or trial, that he should be placed under arrest, held in durance, and, when it became their pleasure to pronounce his sentence, driven from place and power in disgrace. They have in time of peace increased the national debt by a reckless expenditure of public moneys and thus added to the burdens which already weigh upon the people; they have permitted the nation to suffer the evils of a deranged currency to the enhancement in price of all the necessaries of life; they have maintained a large standing army for the enforcement of their measures of oppression; they have engaged in class legislation, built and encouraged monopolies, that the few might be enriched at the expense of the many; they have failed to act upon important treaties, endangering our peaceful relations with foreign powers.

Their course of usurpation has not been limited to inroads upon the Executive Department by unconstitutional and oppressive enactments. The people of ten States of the Union have been reduced to a condition more intolerable than that from which the patriots of the Revolution rebelled.

Millions of American citizens can now say of their oppressors with more truth than their fathers did of British tyrants, that they have forbidden the State governments to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance unless suspended until their assent should be obtained. That they have refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people unless these people would relinquish their right of representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. That they have made judges dependent on their will alone for the tenure of offices and the amount and payment of claims.

That they have erected a multitude of new offices and sent thither swarms of officers to harass our people and take out their substance. That they have affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power. Combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by our laws. Quartered large bodies of armed troops among us and protected them by a mock trial from the punishment of any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants. Imposed taxes on us without our consent. Deprived us in many cases of trial by jury. Taken away our charters; excited domestic insurrection among us; abolished our most valuable laws; altered fundamentally the form of our government; suspended our own legislatures, and declared themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatever. This catalogue of crimes, long as it is, is not complete. The Constitution vests judicial power in one Supreme Court, whose jurisdiction shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Encouraged by this promise, a refugee from tyranny, a citizen of the United States also, by order of a military commander, given under sanction of a cruel and deliberate edict of Congress, had been denied the constitutional rights of liberty of conscience and freedom of the press and of speech, personal freedom from military arrest, of being held to answer for crime only upon presentment of an indictment, of trial by jury, of the writ of habeas corpus and the protection of a civil and constitutional government. A citizen thus deeply wronged appeals to the Supreme Court for the protection guaranteed him by the organic law of the land. At once a fierce and excited majority, by the ruthless hand of legislative power, stripped the ermine from the Judges, transferred the sword of justice to the General, and remanded the oppressed citizen to a degradation and bondage worse than death.

It will also be recorded as one of the marvels of the times that a party claiming for itself a monopoly of consistency and patriotism, and boasting of its unlimited sway, endeavored by a costly and deliberate trial to impeach one who defended the Constitution and Union, not only throughout the war of the rebellion, but during the whole term of office as Chief Magistrate, but at the same time could find no warrant or means at their command to bring to trial even the chief of the rebellion. Indeed, the remarkable failures in the case were so often repeated that for propriety's sake, if for no other reason, it became at last necessary to extend to him an unconditional pardon.

What more plainly than this illustrates the extremities of party management and inconsistence on the one hand, and of faction, vindictiveness, and intolerance on the other. Patriotism will hardly be encouraged when in such a record it sees that its instant reward may be the most virulent party abuse and obloquy, if not disgrace. Instead of seeking to make treason odious, it would in truth seem to have been their purpose rather to make the defense of the Constitution and Union a crime, and to punish fidelity to an oath of office. Happily for the peace of the country, the war has determined against the assumed power of States to withdraw at pleasure from the Union.

The institution of slavery also found its destruction in a rebellion commenced in its interests. It should be borne in mind, however, that the war neither impaired nor destroyed the Constitution, but on the contrary preserved its existence and made apparent its real power and enduring strength. All the rights granted to the States or reserved to the people are therefore intact. Among those rights is that of the people of each State to declare the qualification of their own State electors. It is now assumed that Congress can control this vital right which can never be taken away from the States without impairing the fundamental principle of the Government itself.

It is necessary to the existence of the States as well as to the protection of the liberties of the people. For the right to select the elector in whom the political power of the State shall be lodged, involves the right of the State to govern itself. When deprived of this prerogative the States will have no power worth retaining. All will be gone and they will be subject to the arbitrary will of Congress. The government will then be centralized, if not by the passage of laws, by the adoption through partisan influence of an amendment directly in conflict with the original design of the Constitution.

This proves how necessary it is that the people should require the administration of the great departments of the Government to be strictly within the limits of the Constitution. Their boundaries have been accurately defined, and neither should be allowed to trespass on the other, nor, above all, to encroach upon the reserved rights of the people and the States. The trouble of the past four years will prove to the nation blessings if they produce so desirable a result.

Upon those who became young men amid the sound of cannon and the din of arms, and who quietly returned to the farms, the factories, and the schools of the land will principally devolve the solemn duty of perpetuating the union of the States in defence of which hundreds of thousands of their comrades expired and hundreds of millions of national obligations were incurred. A manly people will not neglect the training necessary to resist oppression; but they should be jealous lest the civil be made subordinate to the military element.

We need to encourage in every legitimate way a study of the Constitution for which the war was waged, a knowledge of and reverence for whose wise checks by those so soon to occupy the places filled by their seniors will be the only hope of preserving the Republic. The young men of the nation not yet under the control of party, must resist the tendency to centralization, an outgrowth of the great rebellion, and be familiar with the fact that the country consists of the United States, and that when the States surrendered certain great rights for the sake of a more perfect Union, they retained rights as valuable and important as those they relinquished for the Commonwealth, in sound old doctrine, far different from the teachings that led to the attempt to secede, and a kindred theory that the States were taken out of the Union by the rash acts of conspirators that happened to dwell within their borders, must be received and advocated with the enthusiasm of early manhood, or the people will be ruled by corrupt combinations of the commercial centers, who, plethoric from wealth, annually emigrate to the capital of the nation to purchase special legislation. Until the Representatives of the people in Congress more fully exhibit the diverse views and interests of the whole nation, laws cease to be made without full discussion at the behest of some party leader, and there will never be a proper respect shown by the law-making power either to the Judicial or Executive branch of the Government.

The generation just beginning to use the ballot, it is believed, only need that their attention should be called to these considerations to indicate by their votes that they wish their representatives to observe all the restraints which the people, in adopting the Constitution, intended to impose upon them.

Calmly reviewing my administration of the Government, I feel that, with a sense of accountability to God, having conscientiously endeavored to discharge my whole duty, I have nothing to regret. Events have proved the correctness of the policy set forth in my first and subsequent messages. The woes which have followed the rejection of forbearance, magnanimity and constitutional rule are known and deplored by the nation.

It is a matter of pride and gratification in retiring from the most exalted position in the gift of the people, to feel that in a long, arduous and eventful public life, my action has never been influenced by a desire for gain, and that I can in all sincerity inquire, Whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppressed? or, at whose hand have I received any bribe to blind my eyes therewith?

No responsibility for wars that have been waged or blood that has been shed rests upon me. My thoughts have been those of peace, and my efforts have ever been to allay contentions among my countrymen. Forgetting the past, let us return to the first principles of the Government, and, unfurling the banner of our country, inscribe upon it in ineffaceable characters, "The Constitution and the Union—one and inseparable."

[Signed] ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1869.

WASHINGTON.

[To the Associated Press.]

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The public statement shows the debt bearing coin interest at $2,107,854,05[illegible]; debt bearing currency interest $71,140,000; matured debt $6,422,[illegible] 50; debt bearing no interest $421,578,580 50; Pacific Railroad bond issued $53,737,000; coin in treasury $9,874,260 [illegible]; currency in treasury $16,855,549 04; debt less cash in treasury $2,534,433,690,438; decrease in debt $10,868,758.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during February to meet the requirements of the Government amounted in round numbers to the following: Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse, $3,443,200; Interest on the public debt $2,299,700; War Department $2,493,400; Navy Department $1,628,000; Interior, Pensions and Indians, $5,496,000. Total, $14,657,500.

SHERMAN'S HOUSE.

This morning the committee appointed by the subscribers in New York, headed by A. T. Stewart, waited on Gen. Grant and completed the purchase of his house for presentation to Lieut. Gen. Sherman, by handing him a check for $65,000. The committee subsequently obtained an interview with General Sherman, when Mr. Stewart, holding in his hand the subscription paper, deed, and bill of sale, addressed Gen. S. as follows:

"It is a great pleasure to me to be the medium of presenting this voluntary subscription of your friends and fellow-countrymen. If there ever was an instance of the pleasure being greater to give than to receive, this is certainly that one. I assume this may be accepted without any feeling of obligation on your part, as it is contributed in the sincere belief that your noble and effective services in behalf of our country in her hour of peril can never be compensated. We trust the kind Providence who has in the past watched over, guided and protected you on the battle-field and in camp may bless you with a long life, that you may enjoy the reward of a faithful people to a public servant from a free and happy people."

Mr. Stewart then handed General Sherman the subscription list, deed and bill of sale, remarking that the balance of the subscription, now amounting to nearly $100,000, would be forwarded to him within a few days, after the names shall have been obtained of a few gentlemen who desire to contribute, adding that a portion of this sum had been subscribed by General Sherman's friends in Boston, whose names would be added to the list.

Gen. Sherman seemed much affected, and replied that this noble act of kindness was entirely unexpected by him until within a few days past; that in view of his coming to Washington he had been engaged in making arrangements for living here in a manner proportionate to his income and in an humble but modest style. Of course this gift would enable him to live in a different manner than he had contemplated. He assured the gentlemen that it should be held by him for the special benefit of his family and the education of his children; that beyond this purpose he intended never to touch one dollar of it; that apart from this he desired contributors to understand that he should always be happy to welcome them in what might be regarded as his house while visiting Washington, in order that he might know them and them him more intimately, and that he could not further express his grateful sense of their kindness, so unexpectedly and generously accorded. He then shook hands with all present. The committee, after a brief and pleasant conversation, withdrew.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

At noon the President's private reception room was thrown open to an immense throng. The President shook hands with all visitors, many of whom seemed much affected, being personal friends.

MILITARY.

The following assignments have been made in the Quartermaster's Department; Major Gen. Rucker to be Chief Quartermaster of the Department in Missouri; Brig. Gen. Miller, Chief of the Fifth Military District; Brig. Gen. Tompkins, Chief Quartermaster Department of Alaska; Brig. Gen. Myers, Chief Quartermaster in Louisiana; Col. A. R. Eddy, Chief Quartermaster Department of Santee; Brig. Gen. Saxton, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Columbia; Col. J. G. Chandler, Chief Quartermaster First Military District; Brig. Gen. C. G. Lawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Department of California; Brevet Col. J. M. Moore, Chief Quartermaster Fourth Military District; Lieut. Col. H. C. Hodges, ordered to take the post at Chicago; Brevet Brig. Gen. S. A. Patten, in charge of the Quartermasters Department at Jeffersonville, Ind.; Brevet Brig. Gen. H. C. Ames, in charge of the Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia.

GOV. GEARY

had an interview with Gen. Grant. He merely called to pay his respects and was received in a cordial manner.

CANE PRESENTED TO GRANT.

This morning Bishop Simpson, Rev. Drs. Pupcheon and Dehase, Mr. Pierce of Boston, and Messrs. Emory and Normet, together with ladies, were admitted to an interview with Gen. Grant, when the Bishop presented to him a splendid gold-headed cane from the ladies of Boston. The wood was cut from the estate of the late Gen. Lafayette in France. Gen. Grant, in expressing his pleasure with the gift, said he hoped never to have occasion to use it, because, if he took it out with him, he might unintentionally leave it somewhere.

COLORED CUSSES PUT IN AN APPEARANCE.

A delegation of colored men also called to pay their respects. They are from Nashville, and represent the colored people generally of Tennessee. One of them is a county commissioner or judge; another a justice of the peace.

TICKLING COLFAX.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the House to-day.

Resolved, That the retirement of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax from the Speaker's chair after a long and faithful discharge of its duties is an event in our current history which would cause great regret, were it not that the country is to have the benefit of his matured talents and experience in a higher sphere of duty, to which he has been called by a majority of his countrymen. In parting from our distinguished Speaker, the House records with becoming sensibility its high appreciation of his skill in Parliamentary law, of his promptness of administering rules and facilitating the business of the body, of his urbane manners, and of the dignity and impartiality with which he has presided over the deliberations of the House. He will carry with him into his new field of duty the kind regards of every member of this Congress.

SEWARD.

The officers in the State Department have addressed a letter to Secretary Seward thanking him for his uniform kindness and expressing the hope that his life may be prolonged and crowned with happiness. He replied, complimenting them for the manner in which they have discharged their duties.

ARRIVALS.

It is estimated that fifteen thousand people arrived to-day to attend the inauguration.

PARDON OF SPANGLER AND ARNOLD.

The President last night signed the pardons of Spangler and Arnold. Several other pardons were issued to-day.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate has confirmed several minor nominations including W. C. Powell as United States Attorney for Arizona, Peter R. Bailey as Postmaster at Fort Wayne, and Joseph Ralston as Postmaster at Defiance.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS

will resign his position as Commissioner of Internal Revenue immediately. It is expected the nomination of Delano will be sent to the Senate Friday or Monday.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HARLAN

will shortly retire from the Revenue Bureau.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON

will remain in the Executive Mansion tonight. Mrs. Patterson left this evening, and is a guest of Mrs. Gideon Welles.

RESIGNATIONS.

The different heads of departments who have resigned took formal leave of their subordinates this afternoon.

GRIFFITH GAUNT IN COURT.

The Knights of the Round Table vs. Charles Reade—Vandenhoff Reads the Novel of the Period.

[From the New York Tribune, Feb. 27.]

In the Supreme Court Trial Term, before Mr. Justice Clerke, a novel and interesting scene was enacted yesterday, with all due decorum, the occasion being nothing else than the reading of the celebrated novel, "Griffith Gaunt," to the court and jury by Mr. George Vandenhoff, the well-known elocutionist. Some people used to assert that Mr. Dickens could not read the trial scene from "Pickwick" any better than Vandenhoff, but the "reading" yesterday was the feature in the trial scene, rather than the "trial scene" the feature in the reading. Instead of heavy tomes from Coke upon Littleton, down to that bundle of confusion, "The Revised Statutes of New York," the counsel tables were covered with copies of Mr. Reade's novels, and "Griffith Gaunt, or Jealousy," was for one day, at least, the most carefully studied authority recognized by the court, and instead of dull and dreary argument founded upon precedents as dull and dreary even as the arguments, the court and jury, the counsel and spectators, all resigned themselves to hearing the unfolding of the "plot" of one of the most startling and striking novels of this startling and striking novel-producing age. Even the door-keeper was compelled to listen and the clerk to hear.

In 1866, Mr. Charles Reade sued Charles H. Sweetser and Dorsey Gardner, at that time publishers of the Round Table, for libel, the complaint being founded upon two criticisms on the novel "Griffith Gaunt," published on the 9th of June, and the 29th of July in that year, and a communication entitled "Did Charles Reade write Griffith Gaunt," and signed "G. S. H.," published on the 11th of August. The novel was then being printed in the Argosy, an English periodical, and in the Atlantic Monthly, and the criticism charged that as far as it had been published it was one of the worst stories since the day when Sterne, and Fielding, and Smollet defiled the English literature of the Eighteenth century. The Round Table said the book was "essentially bad and indecent," and declared that it was left for Mr. Reade "not only to elaborate with masterly skill the insidious growth of a guilty passion, but to detail the arts by which a dissolute servant woman seduces the husband of her mistress." The article went on to say that the story was "replete with impurity," reeking with "allusions that the most prurient scandal-monger would hesitate to make;" asserting that "Don Juan" was "less corrupting reading," and that "George Sand and Eugene Sue were less pernicious authors to turn loose upon society than Charles Reade," as he now reveals himself," and closed with the declaration that the publishers of the Argosy and of the Atlantic Monthly had no right to introduce it into thousands of virtuous families, since it was "only fit for the columns of the Police Gazette, or the pages of the avowed organ of the Parisian demi-monde." Up to the time of the publication of the first article in the Round Table, the story had appeared in the Atlantic Monthly as far as the close of chapter 26, and, strangely enough, the criticism was founded upon the closing words of the chapter. Griffith Gaunt had deserted his wife in a fit of jealousy, and written to Mrs. Ryder, the servant woman of Mrs. Gaunt: "I have taken a wayside inn, and think of renting a small farm, which two things go well together. Now you are of all those who I know most fitted to manage the inn, and I the farm. * * * So then at 7 of the clock on Saturday evening, be the same wet or dry prythee come to the gate of the grove unbeknown." Because Mrs. Ryder had made up her mind that "if Griffith she began as allies in business, she felt very sure she could make herself, first necessary to him, and then dear to him," it seemed clear to the mind of the Round Table that Griffith Gaunt had been "seduced," and a similar article sprung from the following words:

"What with her cold-black hair, so streaked with red, her black eyes, flashing in the starlight, and her glowing cheek, she looked bewitching."

"And, thus armed for conquest, wily, yet impassioned, she stole out, with noiseless foot and beating heart, to her appointment with her imprudent master."

The second article was founded upon chapter 28, this chapter having appeared in the Atlantic Monthly within a few days. This is the chapter in which the bullet with the words

"I LOVE KATE,"

engraved upon it—the bullet being the same with which Griffith was wounded in the duel with Neville for her sake—revealed to the second wife of the bigamist—not Mrs. Ryder—the fact of the existence of his first wife, whom he had deserted, but whom he was determined to deceive. In this second article the ground was taken that Longfellow, Emerson, Agassiz, Holmes, and Whittier, could not lend their countenance to the publication of Mr. Reade's story, nor Mrs. Stowe, Miss Cary, and Miss Prescott afford to have their articles appear side by side with it. The third article is fully described in its title. On the 13th of October, 1866, The Round Table republished Mr. Reade's famous "Prurient Prude" letter, with an editorial article in which he was called in the caption as well as in the text, "An English Bully." The threatened lawsuit was treated as of little moment, and the critics declared that Mr. Reade's name could no longer be pronounced in any respectable household in the land, and closed by hoping that this suit at law would bring to light some redeeming feature in his behalf.

Mr. Reade lays his damages at $25,000. The defendants deny that they were the proprietors or publishers of the Round Table, but admit that they were its conductors. They deny malice, and say that the articles referred not to Charles Reade, but to his book, which they aver was matter of honest criticism. They say their statements are true, except where it was said that "Griffith Gaunt" had been offered to and refused by sensational papers, in which they had been misinformed. They allege that their opinion was generally indorsed.

The case was opened yesterday by Mr. Frederick Gallatin for the plaintiff. After the facts had been briefly stated, and the alleged libels read, the book "Griffith Gaunt" was offered in evidence, and Mr. George Vandenhoff placed, upon the stand to read it to the court and jury. Mr. Vandenhoff began the reading a few minutes before 11 o'clock. As he proceeded, the jury looked bored and pleased by turns; though they often frowned and drowsed, he quite as often brought a smile to their lips. But one old "gentleman of the jury" looked out of an eye peculiarly hollow at what he evidently considered the hollowness of the whole proceeding, and seemed not half so well pleased as if he had paid for an orchestra chair to the entertainment. When Mr. Vandenhoff said, "Mr. Leicester favored her with a knowing wink," he looked at the jury and the court, and the jury and the court looked sorrowfully back again, but the "wink" was with the reader. On he went, but when he read "because you ha'n't got no stomach," said the boy, contemptuously," a laugh went round which showed plainly enough that other people had this indispensable machinery and that it was long after lunch time. Getting disgusted with his work the reader began to utter the words very rapidly and the chop-chop of the excel[illegible] showed that Mr. Vandenhoff can read badly if he tries. At 25 minutes to 2 o'clock he had read eight chapters and rested for a short time, but after resuming even the pathetic capitals "I love Kate" made no impression upon the jury, nor could they be roused, when he read in a dramatic manner how "their lips met, in spite of all the difficulties, and drew together in a long and tender embrace," and so at 20 minutes past 3, having got through with 10 out of the 37 chapters, Mr. Vandenhoff asked that as it was the longest reading he ever had occasion to make, the rest of his task might be deferred until another day.

The defendants suggested that the jury should be furnished each with a copy of "Griffith Gaunt," that they might acquaint themselves with its contents, and that the expense be divided between the parties; but this was not agreed to, and the jury were allowed to depart. Mr. Whitney, on behalf of the defendants, as a question of the order of proof, took the ground that the authorship of "Griffith Gaunt" must be proved before the book can be admitted in evidence. If Mr. Reade was not the author, he could not say that his professional reputation as an author suffered by the criticisms. As a matter of fact, they intended to show such plagiarism in the book as was injurious to his professional reputation.

Mr. Gerry, in reply, argued that the authorship was in fact admitted by the ambiguous form of denial of the innuendoes of the complaint. The alleged libels distinctly charge Charles Reade with having printed an obscene book, and now they come asking the court to hold that they have not admitted his authorship. The third libel charges that Charles Reade could not have written it because of its impurity, and insinuates that he hired some one else to write it. A more malicious stab could not be intended, but the three libels were each an independent ground of suit, joined it is true in one suit, but still independent. But even if Mr. Reade did not write the book, the criticism are no less libelous, for they charge him with being the author of "Griffith Gaunt," and that it is an impure publication, thus charging him inductively with a misdemeanor.

Mr. Whitney replied that the original complaint had a double aspect, one treating the plaintiff as having suffered by the libels personally, and the other as an author. The court had put him to his election as to which of the two he would sue on, and he had chosen to sue for the injuries to him professionally. In this view it was essential to prove that he was the author of the book.

The court reserved its decision till the next meeting, on Monday next, at 10 A. M.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	MAJ. ANDERSON	[illegible]
Cincinnati	GEN. LYTLE	[illegible]
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	MOLLIE GRATZ	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	RICHMOND	[illegible]
New Orleans	SWALLOW	[illegible]

ARRIVALS—March 3.

St. Charles, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Blue Wing, Ky. river.	[illegible]
Armadillo, Pitts.	Anna, St. Louis
Glendale, St. Louis.	Richmond, N. O.
Silver Moon, Memphis.	

DEPARTURES—March 3.

St. Charles, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Blue Wing, Ky. river.	Tarascon, Hend.
Falls City, Green river.	Armadillo, St. Louis.
Anna, St. Louis.	Grafton, Pitts.
Hartford, Ky. river.	Havana, Nash.
Silver Moon, Cin.	Glasgow, Pitts.

BOATS IN PORT.

Pine Bluff, city wharf.	Mollie Gratz, city wharf.
LeClaire, city wharf.	Legal Tender, Portland.
Rose Hite, Portland.	Richmond, Portland.

THE RIVER fell 4 inches at this point yesterday, with 7½ feet water in the canal, 5½ feet water in the chute, and 4½ feet water on the rocks last evening. Weather cold and raw with snow falling fast and furious at times during the day. It however melted as fast as it fell. Business was pretty brisk in river circles yesterday.

The Palestine, Capt. John Pickenpaugh in command, is the Henderson packet at 4 P. M. to-day from Portland.

The Havana will leave the city wharf at 10 A. M. to-day for Nashville. The Mollie Gratz will leave for the same port at 4 P. M.

The Charmer will leave the city wharf at 2 P. M. to-day for Evansville.

The magnificent low-pressure passenger steamer Richmond, the people's favorite, will take her departure for New Orleans at 5 P. M. from the city wharf. A large number of staterooms are already engaged, and the indications are that she will have a full trip of passengers. A pleasanter boat to travel on does not exist.

The Blue Wing, from Kentucky river, brought down thirty hogsheads of tobacco and a lot of hay and sundries. She had a fair return trip.

The Hartford had a full trip, including 1,000 sacks of corn for Madison, received from the Mollie Gratz.

The Glendale, from St. Louis to Pittsburg, discharged a large lot of freight at this port. Her pilot-house, destroyed by fire on the down trip, has been replaced by a handsome new one.

The Anna, for St. Louis, added 100 tons of freight, 50 passengers, and 10 horses here yesterday.

The Legal Tender has laid up for the present. The Richmond will fill her engagements. Captain Roberts goes to St. Louis for the purpose of settling with the owners of the Columbia for damages to the Legal Tender, caused by the Columbia running in to her at the cut-off. We understand that the owners of the Columbia wish to adjust the matter without litigation.

The damages to the Argonaut No. 2 are not as serious as was at first supposed. She will arrive here Saturday night.

The Silver Moon, from Memphis to Cincinnati, with cotton piled up nearly to the hurricane roof, passed up yesterday "tootin'" her calliope.

The Dexter will arrive Friday and return to New Orleans on Saturday. She has 300 head of Texas cattle.

Capt. R. H. Woolfolk was a passenger on the Richmond yesterday from New Orleans.

Capt. Gilmore went out in command of the Morning Star, having joined her at New Albany. He was slightly wounded in the hand by one of the shots fired by Bunce. We are reliably informed that Capt. Gilmore did not fire at Bunce.

The Glasgow departed for Pittsburg last evening with 75 bales of cotton and 150 bags of corn.

Capt. E. H. Dravo, of Pittsburg, is in the city for the purpose of contracting for a fine side-wheel steamer, similar to the Tarascon, for the Cincinnati and Pittsburg trade. She is to be 235 feet long, 36 feet beam, and 5½ feet hold.

The Sam Merwin arrived from Madison yesterday. She is to take a tow of hay to New Orleans.

The towboats Lake Erie and Tigress, with tow of empty barges, extended the falls yesterday and passed up for Pittsburg.

The Kate Robinson has been withdrawn from the Tennessee river trade, and is to be placed in the St. Louis trade. Now is the time for Louisville to make a vigorous effort to secure the trade of the Tennessee river trade. The LeClaire is at the wharf, ready to receive orders to our merchants, and they should sustain her for that stream. Every trip she brings large orders to our merchants, and they should sustain her.

The J. R. Pratt took a load of farming utensils, &c., to Westport yesterday for Charles Olmstead, a prominent coal dealer, who has quit the coal business and gone to farming.

The following is the list of steamboat disasters during the month of February: Lexington, Falls City, Mary Byrd, Cora, Eddie, Little Stephens, Fairy Queen, Peoria City, W. Lynch and Winnie Norris. Of the above the Falls City, Mary Byrd and Cora have been raised. Boats injured: Robert Moore, Glendale and Rose Hite.

The first session of the United States District Court ever held in Cairo commenced on Tuesday, Judge Samuel H. Treat presiding. The case of the Cairo Ferry Company vs. the steamer Virginia, for sinking the ferryboat Missionary, was continued. The decision of the Court is supposed to be given to the first Monday in April. The attorneys for the libellants, it is said, take new disposition on giving notice. The case against the Hollie Hambleton, Silver Cloud and Swallow were dismissed, the claim and costs having been paid.

A company has been organized at Versailles, Ky., to purchase a steamboat to run in the Louisville and Kentucky river trade.

Capt. Jno. T. Ford, of the tug Nettie Jones, which was seized at Little Rock and Capt. Jones, placed under arrest for alleged participation in the destruction of the Arkansas arms, has been released on $20,000 bond.

A bill has passed the Legislature to amend and reduce into one the laws regulating the importation and sale of Texas cattle, to prohibit the importation of Texas cattle at any other time than between the 1st of November and the 1st of February.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, March 3.—Capt. A. C. McCallum, of the steamer Armenia, died very suddenly at his residence in this city at 5 o'clock last night. All the steamers at the wharf have their flags at half mast in respect to his memory. He was a brave, ever and whole-souled gentleman and an excellent [illegible] deck of a steamer.

Weather quite mild and springlike. Monongahela three feet eleven inches and falling slowly. Packets arrived and departed. Boats loaded for [illegible] first water—for Cincinnati, R. C. Gray; for Nashville, Camelia; for New Orleans, Belle Vernon.

CAIRO, ILL., March 3.—The Virginia passed up, having the following: 80 bbls white sand, Pitkin, Wise & Co., to order; 1,000 sacks salt, 6 packages sundries, B. C. Levi; 25 packages sundries, E. George. Weather again colder, with rain and snow. Business very fair. River falling, eleven inches, with not much driftwood running.

[To the Associated Press.]

MEMPHIS, March 3.—Arrived—Louisville, Great Republic and Henry Ames, from New Orleans. Departed—Cornelia and Commonwealth, for St. Louis.

CAIRO, March 3.—Thompson Dean, from New Orleans to St. Louis, at 1 A. M.; Alaska, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, at 4 A. M.; John Lumsden, Nashville packet, at 8 A. M.; Sam. Brown, from Louisville to Cairo, at 8 A. M.; Cheyenne, from Cincinnati to Arkansas river, at 8 A. M.; Alton, from Vicksburg to St. Louis, at 10 A. M.; Norman, from Memphis to Evansville, at 3 P. M.; Virginia, from New Orleans to Louisville, at 4 P. M.; Forrest, from St. Louis to Vicksburg, at 5 P. M.; W. H. Brown, from Cairo to St. Louis, at 5 P. M.; W. H. [illegible], from Cairo to Cincinnati, at 5 P. M.; Bismarck, from St. Louis to New Orleans, at 5 P. M.; Cumberland, Evansville packet, at 7 P. M. River fell 15 inches. Snowing.

PITTSBURG, March 3.—Weather clear. Ther. 38. The Monongahela 4 feet 5 inches and falling.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—Raining; cool. River falling slowly. Arrived—Minneola. Departed—Pauline and Carroll, for St. Louis; Dexter and Strader, for Louisville; Hale, with 300 bales, for Cincinnati; Mollie Able and John Kilgour, for New Orleans; J. K. Ebert, for Cairo.

NASHVILLE, March 3.—River falling; 5 feet 8 inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather cool and raining. Arrived—Talisman, from Cairo. Departed—Nashville, for Cairo; Robert Moore, for Cincinnati; Raven, for Pomeroy.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Arrived—Kate Putnam, from Nashville; Lawrence, from St. Louis. Departed—Clifton, for Memphis; Swallow, for New Orleans. Weather mild and looks like rain. Business active. River has fallen eighteen inches in twenty-four hours, with nineteen feet in the channel and eighty-three feet under the bridge.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Arrived—Shamrock, from Cincinnati. Departed—Harry Johnson, for Keokuk; Mississippi, for New Orleans; City of Cairo, for Memphis; City of Pekin, for Peoria. River falling. Weather mild. Snow has been falling all day, but has melted nearly as fast as it fell. Freezing slightly to-night. Business looking up.

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says:

The Portsmouth packet Bostona yesterday had on board the body of Mr. Rice, recently murdered up the river, and the wife and son of the deceased, en route to Louisville.

The whole up trip of the Wave[illegible] [illegible] C. T. Dr[illegible] [illegible], yesterday, consisted of 10 bales hay [illegible] 10 bales chaff, 10 horses and 7 calves. The Madison packet West Wind did pretty good than this.

A new ferryboat, built at Wheeling, will be here today or to-morrow, destined for Omaha, Nebraska. A party here has been instructed to ship a lot of nails on her for the latter point.

The Cincinnati Commercial of the same date says:

The Kate Robinson has been withdrawn from the Tennessee river trade, and will enter the Express trade to St. Louis. It is the intention of Capt. John A. Williamson to place another packet in the Tennessee river trade, giving [illegible] connection to [illegible]. The Abeona will continue in the Tennessee river trade.

Sioux City papers state that the military posts are to be removed from Omaha to Sioux City, and that the Government will transport freight by rail to that city, and thence by Joab Lawrence's line of steamers to points above.

Mr. John James, Sr., was among the Charmer's passengers from Rockport yesterday. He was present at the celebration of the anniversary of the Prince of Wales last night at Greenwood Hall, being a native of Wales. He is so well pleased with the success of the Evansville packet Charmer, under command of Capt. John K. Barclay, that he [illegible] [illegible] of a handsome piano forte yesterday. The Board of Trade of Evansville, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the Charmer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] have been successfully [illegible] [illegible] and Cincinnati, which, notwithstanding the very natural and very [illegible] opposition of rival lines and interests, has steadily gained in importance, until the Charmer, the only boat as yet in the line, is generally full of freight. The new and [illegible] business will, in the future prove a great [illegible] [illegible] trade and business of our city.

Yesterday the Senate joint resolution giving the consent of the United States to the construction of a bridge across the Ohio river between Cincinnati and Newport. It provides that the span shall not be less than 400 feet, and Congress reserves the right at any time to withdraw its assent. It shall be found that the bridge obstructs the navigation of the river. It was unanimously expressed and signed by the officers of both Houses, and sent to the President for his signature.

The New Orleans Bulletin of Saturday says:

The arrivals, though limited, [illegible] several heavy boats, among them the "blue ribbon" [illegible] [illegible] and tow, all of which gave the landing a decidedly buoyant aspect. In shipments but little activity prevailed.

The receipts of the day embraced [illegible] bbls flour, 182 bbls whisky, 30 bbls meal, 1,460 bbls pork, 20 hhds bacon, 5,181 sacks corn, [illegible] sacks bran, [illegible] oats, 172 bales hay, [illegible] [illegible] hhds tobacco, [illegible] bulk corn, and [illegible] bushels bulk oats; also [illegible] tons bulk grain and wheat and [illegible] packages per Shark and barges from St. Louis, [illegible] tons bulk corn, [illegible] hogsheads tobacco, [illegible] bales cotton, [illegible] sacks corn per Dexter, and full general consignments per Nick Longworth and Argosy, all from Ohio river.

The Madison Courier of Tuesday says:

"Judge" Hira Galasha, an old and well known river pilot, and for half a century or so a resident of Madison, died some time during last evening, at his home. He was never married. He will be buried [illegible].

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1869.

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Three months...3 25
One month...1 25

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PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk—in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

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"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, and "Local Notices" 20 cents per line each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

W. B. Truman died suddenly in Frankfort Tuesday of heart disease.

Eight car loads of stock were shipped from Paris last week.

The Bourbon Institute property has been sold for $9,000 cash.

Revivals are in progress in the Baptist and Presbyterian churches of Paris.

The names of the streets in Lexington are to be painted on the gas lamps.

Hemp is firm in Lexington at $10. Large sales have been made at that price.

There is but one case of small-pox in Paris, though there are numerous cases in the pesthouse outside of the town limits.

The members of the Methodist church in Paris are taking steps to erect a parsonage. A lot worth $1,000 and $2,000 cash have been received.

At a special term of the Bourbon Circuit Court last Saturday decrees were granted for the sale of real estate to the amount of over $100,000.

The Lexington Gazette, under the head of births, makes the following announcement: To the wife of S. P. Browder, of Frankfort, a daughter—Fannie Mills.

In Henderson, a few nights since, an ebony Lothario attempted, while in the negro Methodist church, to take improper liberties with a sable Dinah. The wench drew a knife and stabbed the darky, which ended the delectable love scene.

John Webb, of Fayette county, sold and delivered in Lexington, his crop of hemp, the product of twenty-seven acres, and it yielded him the neat sum of $4,061 20. The average was 1,258 pounds to the acre, and the price paid was $10 per cwt.

Joanna Mahoney, widow of John Mahoney, deceased, who was killed by an accident on the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington railroad, near Covington, on the 11th day of February last, has brought suit in the Kenton Circuit Court against the railroad company, claiming $10,000 damages.

The following is a statement of the returns of the banks in Paris for the month of January, from the Assessor's books: Branch Northern Bank—capital, $200,000; average deposits, $402,000; tax on capital and deposits, $394 40. Deposit Bank—capital, $97,054; average deposits, $245,330; tax on capital and deposits, $345,330; tax on capital and deposits, $242 21.

The following gentlemen, says the Lexington Gazette, have been nominated by the Governor, to the Senate, as Managers of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. They will be recognized as among our most substantial and reliable citizens, and the institution cannot fail to prosper in their hands: M. C. Johnson, John R. Desha, John Viley, F. K. Hunt, J. A. Grinstead, William Talbot, and D. A. Sayre.

Monday was a busy day in Paris. There were about 600 head of cattle on the market and nearly all sold, although the quality was not very good—prices ranged from 6 to 7½ cents per pound, one lot is said to have gone as high as 8 cents. The offering of mules was confined to colts and yearlings exclusively, and they brought from $65 to $80 per head. Pairs of mules were in demand and sold from $350 to $500 per head.

Mrs. Nancy Ellis, aged one hundred years, died at Covington on Monday last. Mrs. Ellis was born in Virginia, but came to Kentucky when she was about thirty years of age, and has resided in Kenton county for nearly seventy years. She was the mother of thirteen children, the oldest of whom, Mr. John G. Ellis, is still living, at the advanced age of eighty years. She also had many grand and great grand-children, and several great-great grand-children.

On Friday a Covington barber, observing a large black Newfoundland dog walking along in a leisurely and dignified manner in front of his place of business, ran out, and seizing the animal, dragged him into his shop and cut his head off with a razor. He then took the body and fried the grease out of it for the purpose, as he said, of making hair-oil to be used on the heads of his customers. The dog was greatly prized by his owner. The barber compromised the matter by paying $40 to the owner of the dog.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Florida is trying to raise the cork tree.

South Carolina added nearly $30,000,000 to its State debt last year.

They talk of discoveries of lead ore and gold quartz in Preston county, W. Va.

A movement is on foot in Nashville to purchase a residence for Bishop Quintard. Over two thousand dollars have been subscribed.

A child of Lewis Wolfe, of Martinsburg, W. Va., died on Wednesday morning of last week from swallowing rat poison.

In Florida the young ladies are more than usually sentimental. Their chief amusements are raising oranges and shooting alligators.

Mr. Walter Robertson was drowned in the Rapidan river, last Thursday, near Orange Court-house, Va.

A bill chartering a railroad from Milton, N. C., to Clarksville, or some other point, is before the North Carolina Legislature.

Hon. Walter Brooke, who recently lost his life at Vicksburg by a melancholy and singular accident, was a native of Virginia.

Archibald Glenn, a prominent merchant of New Orleans, died in that city a few days since. He was a native of Virginia, and was in his forty-third year.

John R. Cole, who was lost on the Mittie Stephens, burned on Red river, was under indictment at Aberdeen, Miss., for the murder of a negro woman. He was out on bond.

The Buckingham county (Va.) court-house, with clerk's office and papers, was burned on Wednesday night of last week. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

B. J. Bowden, Collector of Internal Revenue for Hernando county, Florida, was dangerously injured last week by the accidental discharge of his gun while out hunting.

A practical chemist at Wilmington, Del., has ascertained by actual experiment that raw Cuba sugar has so many insects that each pound of it probably contains two hundred and fifty thousand of them!

Mrs. Blackwell, an old widow lady about sixty years of age, living near Blackwell's store, in Caswell county, Va., was murdered about a week ago in her own house by negroes for $30, which she was known to have in her possession.

The citizens of Gaston county, N. C., in the vicinity of Woodlawn, have captured and broken up a gang of lawless men—perfect desperadoes. The colored people of the neighborhood were active in their efforts to arrest the parties.

Mr. Jonathan Pasley, living near Piedmont Springs, N. C., committed suicide last Saturday morning by shooting himself. He placed the muzzle of the gun under his chin and fired it by touching the trigger with a stick of wood. He was aged 60 years.

An attempt was made in Edgecombe county, N. C., last Monday, by Wiley Mitchell, colored, to take the life of Mr. W. S. Daggon. Mitchell, armed with a pistol, waylaid Daggon. A desperate struggle ensued, during which Mitchell received two pistol shots. He is not expected to recover.

On the occasion of the burial of a deceased African last Sunday at Weldon, N. C., a colored woman in the crowd stepped up as the coffin was being lowered into the grave, and claimed the rope which was being used for that purpose as being her clothes-line which had been stolen from her recently.

A daughter of Mr. Joseph Logan, of Abingdon, Va., blew into a kerosene lamp Thursday night, to extinguish it, causing it to explode. The oil was thrown all over her clothing, by which she was instantly enveloped in flames. She was thrown on the floor and enveloped in the carpet or would have been burned to death. As it was she was badly injured.

The Lynchburg (Va.) News of Saturday says: "Brownlow comes to-day in a special car. A crowd will doubtless be on hand to see the 'show.' He will be furnished a special car over the Orange road, also, which was sent up from Alexandria yesterday evening. It is car No. 8, and any decent man who passes over the road hereafter should avoid it as he would a leper."

Isom Boatner, of Choctaw county, Miss., was killed by a yearling calf a few nights ago. The calf got into the yard, and was chased by the dogs. Mr. Boatner stepped out of the house to call off the dogs, when the calf came at full speed around the corner, striking him in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died next day.

The Livingston (Ala.) Journal says that one cause of the scarcity of labor in that section is from the mania of the negroes for planting "on their own hook" this year, hoping, on account of the present high price of cotton, to get rich in one season. One of these would-be-planters was seen in a store a few days ago trying to get a pair of shoes for a bale of cotton yet to be raised.

The Florida Peninsular of February 20th, says: "We learn that the young corn in the surrounding country is looking well, but that the cane is very backward, and it is feared that the stand will be bad. We hear that there is some corn in Manatee that is knee high, and we have seen small lots in this place from four to six inches high.

Mr. James Hudson, near Box Spring, Talbot county, Ga., last year, made 220 gallons of sirup off of three-quarters of an acre of red cane; and he supposes enough was used out of the patch before grinding time to make a barrel more. Messrs. Roquemor & Parker, of Box Spring, made 300 gallons on one acre, planted in green and red cane. The land is very rich and was cultivated with great skill.

Ex-Governor Letcher addressed three thousand negroes in Lexington, Va., on the 23d ultimo. Another speaker, the Rev. Mr. Pratt, of the Presbyterian church in Lexington, made an effective speech, and told the negroes that their interests in Virginia were identical with those of the whites, and proved to them that the Northern carpet-baggers were not the true friends of the negro, citing the refusal of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c., to grant negro suffrage, and of Congress to admit the negro representative, Menard, from Louisiana; and giving from his own observations illustrations of the prejudices of the Northern Radicals against the negroes. The negroes had a grand procession, and paraded the streets, cheering for the speakers.

Johnson and Grant.

This is the 4th of March. It is a great day at the national capital. A few minutes after high noon, Ulysses S. Grant will succeed Andrew Johnson as President of the United States.

What the outgoing President thinks about it all will be found under his own signature, as published among our dispatches. His words supply matter for speculation. Meanwhile we may speculate about the occasion.

Mr. Johnson goes into private life. He has had a stormy administration, but he has not quailed before storms or sought to fly to coverts. He has stood up where most would have crouched. He has spoken like a man where many would have howled or whined like dogs. He has done well in many things; he might have done better in some. If he had been a little firmer, wiser, and greater than he is, if he had possessed somewhat more decision of character than he does, if he had seen, with the sagacity and the intuition of a statesman, the exact moments when and the mode in which to throw himself into the breach against Congressional usurpation and tyranny, he would not only have saved the country from the long, dark, and dreadful train of evils that have befallen her but have triumphed over her foes and his own and made sure of his election to the Presidency on the 4th of November. He now leaves the scene of his few victories and his many defeats, enjoying the people's respect, and that respect will increase as the generations pass. Most of his state papers are monuments of truth and power. As such they will be almost universally recognized. When the evil and disastrous influences of the measures, against which he has battled, shall be visible to all mankind, "the late remorse of love" will be awakened for him "in hearts all rocky now."

Gen. Grant, as we have said, assumes, to-day, the functions of President. Great success or utter failure depends upon himself. If he has the strong intellectual and moral qualities which his most ardent friends impute to him, the bravery, the virtue, the incorruptibility, the resoluteness, the straightforwardness, the self-reliance, the scorn of wrong, the just appreciation of men, and the fertility of resources, he will accomplish more things and greater things than have been accomplished by any President since Washington, or than even Washington, as President, accomplished. We hope that he can rise to the level of the tremendous emergency and maintain himself upon it, but we have no reason for high confidence that he can. If we have seen in him signs of strength, we have also beheld in him indications of weakness. But let the whole nation be just to him, sustaining him where he deserves to be sustained and opposing him only when opposition is demanded for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union and the protection of the people. Let none attempt to tear from his brow a single laurel leaf that he has earned or shall earn. Let us all, whilst he shall be taking to-day the oath of fidelity to his great office, swear in spirit upon the altar of patriotism to sustain him in every battle he shall wage for the right against the wrong.

Important Radical Confession.

"If the South were sane enough to behave herself, we should almost despair," says Wendell Phillips in a late number of his Anti-Slavery Standard. His meaning is, that, but for the exciting influence constantly exerted upon the Northern mind by the rehearsal of outrages and atrocities in the South, a condition of Northern feeling necessary to the establishment of the permanent power of the Radical party could not possibly be created and maintained. Constant descriptions of crimes imputed to the Southern Democracy are found indispensable to the Radical life. But the Southern Democracy, most disobligingly, decline to commit the needed crimes. This might seem to be an awkward business for Phillips and his friends, but they have made a discovery that goes far to help them out of the trouble. They have found, and that too without the exercise of any remarkable ingenuity, that the charge of crime can, to a certain extent, be made as available for their purposes as actual crime. And so they hurl daily against the Southern people innumerable accusations that have not the shadow of foundation in fact resolved, that, if the South is really so ill-natured as to "behave herself," she shall not have the reputation of doing so.

Still the leading Radical demagogues of the North have apprehensions, that, if perfect peace and quiet shall prevail at the South for any great length of time, the falsity of all their infamous fabrications in regard to matters in that section may at last be exposed. For this reason they devote themselves with all their might to the getting up of such actual Southern troubles and exasperations as they deem essential to the attainment of their ends. They know that their party can be kept alive and active only by irritation, and that, for this reason, what they cannot hope to accomplish by falsehood and slander against the South, they must effect by organizing chronic troubles throughout her borders and provoking her to make a show of resistance, or at least to exhibit a spirit of resentment on account of aggression. They won't permit the South to "behave herself," as the great anti-slavery agitator expresses it, unless she is servile and abject enough to submit to every possible insult and injury without lifting a finger or uttering a murmur. If the South were now restored to all the real and essential conditions of peace and tranquillity, if she were enjoying and maintaining the quiet and the harmony which nearly the whole of her Democracy sincerely and anxiously desire and are earnestly praying and laboring for, the Radicals, as their chief leader admits in the remark we have quoted from him, would be in "despair" at the melancholy political prospect before them, and therefore they are furious at everything which looks to Southern tranquillity. By violence, by all sorts of aggression and aggravation, they create in the South the worst condition of things that they possibly can, and, whenever actual occurrences in the South fall short, as is habitually the case, of what is deemed indispensably necessary to the keeping of the Radical mind in the requisite condition of inflammation, they help themselves out, as we have said, by their lying invention of what never occurred.

What good is to be expected of a party whose leader acknowledges that he and his friends, if the South should "behave herself" or be supposed to "behave herself," would be in a state of desperation? What desperate thing will they not do to save themselves from the final despair?

Negro Juries.

The Fifth District Court of Louisiana has the luck to have a jury-panel, four-fifths of whom are negroes, the color of all but two of these unmitigated by even the suspicion of a tinge of yellow. The New Orleans papers concur in saying that the negroes of the panel are even below the average standard of the intelligence of the negro race. Nearly all of them came into the world as slaves and lived to the years of manhood as slaves, and have never, since they ceased to be slaves, made an effort to learn to read or to improve themselves in anything except the negro fine art of living without work, and yet these debased creatures constitute, as we have said, almost the entire jury in one of the richest and most enlightened judicial districts of a great and once magnificent State, and, during the present session of the court, are trying important cases that involve difficult and obstruse questions of law and evidence in relation not only to heavy pecuniary claims but other and still more important rights of citizens. However grave such a condition of things may be, men can hardly be expected to discuss it gravely. It seems more properly a subject of laughter than of serious discussion. Dying men have been known to laugh at what struck them as ludicrous, and the people of the South may be provoked to laugh when the spots of political death are breaking out all over them.

The editor of the New Orleans Times says that he attended the court on Tuesday evening of last week, during the swearing in of a jury of eleven negroes and one white man, in a case in which a colored man had sued the city of New Orleans for $27,000 damages on account of the alleged doings of a mob. On the day before, that is, on Monday, a difficult and intricate insurance case, which should properly have been tried by a select jury of merchants, was submitted to a jury made up from this panel. One of the lawyers on the side that lost asked a great, heavy negro juryman on what principle he rendered his verdict. "Wall, massa, I dink your cliumpt bought a cat in a bag—dat's all I got to say 'bout it." In another case the attorney of one of the parties in court, aggravated by the monstrous decision of the black jury, remarked to the Judge, that, "a verdict rendered by a jury of stolid, ignorant, and incapable negroes, who ought to be in the corn-field instead of the jury-box, should not be recorded." Thereupon one of the jurymen, a big, saucy, ragged, dirty, squalid specimen of his race, marched within the bar to the table occupied by the lawyers and addressed the judge thus: "Mister judge, I wants to know ef dese here lawyers has de right to make dese 'tacks on us jurusus, and ef we aint got no 'dress for sich carryings on? I aint no cornfield hand; I is a voter and got my registry pa-pers." Failing to obtain satisfaction, he went off muttering, "I'll have de lawyers what insulted us brung up under de 'struction law anyhow."

If there were a certainty or even a strong probability of the continuance of such a state of affairs for any great length of time, it would certainly be advisable for society to cast off all the shams and humbugs and mockeries of law, and resolve itself into its original elements.

The Way to Do It.

Let President Grant pursue the course that he is said to have distinctly indicated on two or three occasions, that is, let him refuse, so long as the tenure-of-office law remains unrepealed, to dismiss any of the present incumbents of office or to recommend their dismissal, and the Radical Senators who are now so fierce for the retention of the law will be brought very speedily indeed to see matters in a wholly new light. It is estimated that there are seventy-five thousand official positions in the gift of the Federal Government, and at least seven hundred and fifty thousand Radicals throughout the country are or will be fierce applicants for the places, each applicant relying upon a vacancy to be created by the ejection of one of the present incumbents. The whole seven hundred and fifty thousand, just as soon as they discover that Grant will make no vacancy until the obstruction law shall be repealed, will howl, like so many dogs, wolves, or fiends, for the repeal. Think of the unloosing of such an infinite herd of raging human animals upon the Senate. How long would the wretched Senate hold out? How long before the repeal and everything else that Grant might insist on would be forthcoming?

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Seventeen new members are on the roll of members furnished by Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House. There was not one from the reconstructed States, every Democrat being excluded by the arrogant assumptions of this individual.—[Telegraphic dispatch.

McPherson is one of the most impudent rascals alive. A mere clerk of the House of Representatives, he claims to be practically the head of that body. He sets himself up as one of the highest functionaries of the nation. He has, from the first day of his entrance upon the discharge of the functions of the clerkship, assumed the right to decide authoritatively what States have and what ones have not the power to elect members of Congress, and who are and who are not elected as representatives from each and every State, disfranchising whatever claimants of seats he pleases by omitting their names in the making up and reading of the roll, and admitting whom he pleases by inserting their names upon the roll and reading them. Congress would long ago have punished the fellow for his insolence if it were not a Radical Congress, and if he had not by his villainous usurpations ministered to the gratification of its partisan prejudices and passions.

National Intimidation.

In our Washington specials of to-day will be found a careful sketch of the foreign policy of the incoming administration. There cannot be a doubt that the military prestige of our greatest general will have a potent effect in settling attitudes and resolving complications that with a civilian might result seriously.—[Forney.

It seems, then, that the Radicals mean to rely hereafter for the bringing of the great powers of the world to terms, not so much upon just and wise and skillful diplomacy as upon our incoming President's great name as a fighter. Foreign nations are fully expected to concede to us, on account of the terrors of President Grant's military character, what they would scorn to allow if our Chief Magistrate were only a civilian. But we venture to hope that the nations of the earth will not discover the fact, if it is one, that the whole object of our people in electing Grant was to frighten them in all things into facile submission to our will. Isn't there danger that posterity will charge us, of the present generation, with taking an unfair advantage of the rest of the world?

☞ A Radical organ of Kentucky, in a reply to us, calls Sam. McKee "a Christian gentleman." We think that it would be difficult to find many worthy men who admire either Sam's school of Christians or Sam's school of gentlemen.

☞ They are making quite a fuss in New York because they have discovered that a certain malefactor is a sheriff. But the trouble in the South, under carpet-bag rule, is to discover a sheriff who is *not* a malefactor.

☞ Gen. Grant, it is said, declines to sit in a carriage with President Johnson on the 4th of March, but he will no doubt be glad of a chance to seat himself in the President's old chair on that day.

☞ The great pugilist is Death; he knocks us all out of time.

☞ A leading Radical is reported by telegraph to have said at Washington on Monday, that "Gen. Grant seemed to have no just idea of the force or scope of moral influences but understood only brute force." We presume that it was for Grant's display of brute force and not for any manifestation of moral influences that his party elected him to the Presidency. At any rate, if he has any extra amount of brute force in him, he will be likely to find in a very large and a very troublesome portion of his party quite enough brutes to exercise it on.

☞ If the Indians were only rich we could do a handsome thing for ourselves by selling them the public land and then cheating them out of it.

☞ The Radical organs are busily puffing every politician in the country under the apprehension that he may go into Grant's Cabinet.

☞ Charge the Radicals of Congress with having no confidence in Grant, and they can retort with much force that he has none in them.

☞ The amount of a Radical organs' assertion is generally in inverse proportion to the sum of its knowledge.

☞ The finishing of the great railroad to Utah will, it is thought, cause Brigham Young's ribs to be tickled.

☞ They talk of making Alaska a penal colony. Should not the first culprits sent to it be those who bought it?

☞ We expect to see the Radical party like a dandy's hair—parted in the middle.

☞ An old hat, an old of pair shoes and an old friend make us feel at ease.

CITY ITEMS.

For Sale.

A nearly new modern style brick residence, situated in one of the best neighborhoods of the city, on the north side of Chestnut, between Preston and Jackson streets, containing ten rooms, bath room, attic, servants' rooms, etc., with a good stable. All in the best repair. Lot 60 by 200 feet, to a 20 foot alley. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, No. 150 Main street.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Parties wishing to invest in a dwelling house in good condition and centrally located would do well to call and examine the premises before the sale comes off, which occurs on the 9th inst. by the Marshal of the Chancery Court. House No. 171 Third street, between Green and Walnut. mr4&5un

Iron Railing.

Go to Mead & Miller's for iron railing, Green street, between Eighth and Ninth. mr4 d6*

Boils, Carbuncles, Eruptions and Pimples on the face, sallowness of the complexion, general debility, are brought about by an impure state of the blood. Rosadalis has been found to be a permanent cure for this class of diseases. It should be taken until all the morbid matter is carried out of the system, and the blood is changed from its vitiated condition to its healthy and normal state. It is safe and effectual, never produces the slightest injury, contains no mercury or other poisonous mineral. If you are suffering with any of these abnormal conditions of system, try a bottle. If you have a friend in similar condition, send him a bottle and he will ever thank you. Ask your druggist for it. mh3 cod6

FEATHER DUSTERS.

The largest and most complete assortment in the city, just received, and will be offered at very low prices. Call and see, at Rogers' house-furnishing emporium, 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. mr2 d4

Velocipedes,

with the latest improvements, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by R. E. MILES, Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturer, No. 53 Main street, between Second and Third. fe28 d3

To Gas Consumers.

The Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company are now prepared to introduce their gas into any private or public houses in the city, and guarantee to furnish a light greatly superior to coal gas and far less than one-half its cost. Orders left at the office, 306 Main street, will have prompt attention. fe24 dim

CALISAYA BARK.—It is said that Messrs. Drake & Co. (proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS) are the largest importers of Calisaya Bark in this country, and that, with the exception of an occasional sale, all they import is used in the compounding of their celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS—to which they undoubtedly are indebted for their wonderful health-restoring properties. As a Tonic and Appetizer they are not surpassed, and we cheerfully recommend them. All first-class Druggists keep them for sale.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. m2eod3w1

☞ Anderson Valley Mining Company mineral paints, best colors in market; more brilliant, ground finer, has more body. Call and see specimens. "Sacksteder's paint shop," 153 Third street. mr3 deod3

☞ "How ill white hairs become a fool and jester," said Henry IV. How ill, indeed, they become any one when "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" occasionally applied will keep the hair as fresh and glossy in old age as in youth. To this valuable article was awarded the only prize medal over all competitors. R. A. ROBINSON & CO., wholesale agents. At retail by all druggists in Louisville. mr2 deod3

☞ The best and original tonic of iron, phosphorus, and calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co's Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility and depression of spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists. ja13diawTh&wedwly

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. ja10 d&&Th&WeoWly

☞ Wedding and visiting cards, monograms &c., engraved to order. All the latest styles of American, English, and French note papers always on hand. Initial stamping free at FRANK MADDEN'S, 105 West Jefferson. f19dim

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure. no8 dtf

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. je17 dtf GRAVES & SON.

MARRIED.

MURPHY—DUPONT—March 3, in the College-street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. E. P. Humphrey, Mr. I. T. MURPHY to Miss HARRIET DUPONT, all of this city.

DIED.

HOPKINS—March 3, at 3 o'clock A. M., ROBERT TALIAFERRO, eldest son of Brent and Virginia C. Hopkins.

Funeral will take place from Christ Church Friday morning, March 5, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

HAMMOND—On the 3d inst., JOHN HAMMOND, aged 58 years.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

HARDIN—Feb. 19, 1869, MALINDA, wife of John Hardin, Esq., of Breckinridge county, Ky., of apoplexy, in the 59th year of her age. mh3 d3*

☞ Missouri papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

King Solomon R. A. C. (No. 18) meets THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for Mark and Past. By order of JAS. A. BEATTIE, H. P.

Election Notice.

SHELBYVILLE AND LOUISVILLE TURNPIKE COMPANY.—An election of a president, a treasurer, and six managers of the company will be held at the office of the Savings Bank of Louisville on SATURDAY, the 27th day of March, 1869. mh4 d1d J. H. RHORER, Treasurer.

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
oc29 d&wly NEW YORK.

Dr. Donald McLean,
(LATE OF KINGSTON, CANADA).
Office, Riddle Block, Third st., opp. P. O.
Residence 233 Fourth street, between Walnut and Chestnut. fe28 d12

COAL! COAL!
PEACOCK POMEROY Coal delivered at 14c pr. bush.
PITTSBURG " " at 16c pr. bush.
AN office for the sale of the above Coal is opened at No. 55½ Second st., 3d door south of Main. Orders solicited and the delivery of Coal promptly attended to.
I will make a specialty of the Peacock Coal, and, being agent of the Pomeroy Coal Co., I will be enabled to supply all demands. Pomeroy Coal for sale by barge load. JAMES H. COCHNOURS.
mh4 d6 55½ Second st.

PIANOS!!
FROM Steinway, Chickering, Gabler, and Kurtzmann, just received. Low prices.
D. P. FAULDS, 79 Main st.
ORGANS, GUITARS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
THE finest at very low prices wholesale or retail.
mh4 dtf D. P. FAULDS, 79 Main st., Between Second and Third.

APRIL ELECTION.

FOR TAX RECEIVER,
A. RAMMERS.
fe21 dte

FRANK ROBERTS is a candidate for City Tax Receiver. mh2 dte*

ASSESSOR.

A. W. R. HARRIS is a candidate for Assessor. fe24 dte

COUNCILMAN.

JOSEPH SAUER is a candidate for Councilman in the First Ward. mh3 dte

EDWARD FULLER is a candidate for the Common Council from the Ninth Ward at the approaching April election. fe28 dte*

Col. J. B. HUIE will be supported for Councilman of the Sixth Ward at the April election.
fe28 dte MANY VOTERS.

If DANIEL F. ROBERTS will become a candidate for Councilman in the First ward he will receive the united support of
mh MANY VOTERS OF THE FIRST WARD.

CITY AUDITOR.
A Call.

MR. JAS. W. BOWLAND—SIR: We do not know of any one better qualified to fill the office of City Auditor than yourself, and, if you will become a candidate for the office, you will be supported by MANY DEMOCRATS.

CHAS. F. SANDERS is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing April election. fe26 dte*

CHAS. M. McCRAW is a candidate for City Auditor. fe19 dte

J. T. SANDERS is a candidate for City Auditor subject to the action of a Democratic convention should one be held.

JOHN M. O'NEAL is a candidate for City Auditor. j31 dim*

H. D. MATHIS is a candidate for City Auditor at the ensuing April election, subject to the action of a Democratic convention, should one be called. ja29 dte

STREET INSPECTOR.

WM. LOCKE is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. mh4 d12*

THOS. O'HEARN is a candidate for Street Inspector Eastern District. mh2 dte

CASPAR HEBEL is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. fe26 dte

JOHN SHELLEY is a candidate for re-election as Street Inspector in the Western District. f24 dte*

JNO. G. ANTLE is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Western District. fe21 dte

BOLIVAR HURST is a candidate for Street Inspector Western District at the approaching election. fe19 dte

WM. MODENBACH is a candidate for Street Inspector in the Eastern District. fe12 dte

D. J. BOWLES is a candidate for Street Inspector (E. D.) at the April election.

JAMES S. APPLEGATE is a candidate for Street Inspector, Western District. fe10 dte*

MIKE DIETZ is a candidate for re-election to the office of Street Inspector (E. D.) at the ensuing April election. fe1 dte

AUGUST ELECTION.

LEGISLATURE.
OLDHAM COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce WM. TARLTON as a candidate for the Legislature from Oldham county at the next August election. fe14 dte

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS &c.

THE THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF LOUISVILLE!
WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH THAT
CONTINUED CLOSING-OUT SALE.
Corded Bands and Sleeves, linen, from 75c to $1.
Tucked and Puffed Gown Yokes, from $2 50 to $6.
Linen Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs for 25c, or $2 50 per dozen.
A lot of fine Marseilles Trimming, very cheap.
Edgings and Insertions at greatly reduced prices.
DORA SCHULZ,
mh3 d6 NO. 105½ FOURTH STREET.

LOUIS STIX & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Notions, &c.,
Cor. Third, Race, and Union Sts.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
HAVING made a permanent engagement with the above extensive house, who keep up full lines of goods, in and out of season, I am able to offer inducements to my friends and patrons, and cordially invite them to give me a call and to send their orders. JOHN W. BURDINE,
mh3 dim Formerly of Louisville, Ky.

To Newspaper Proprietors.
SPLENDID HOE DOUBLE-CYLINDER PRESS FOR SALE.
WE offer for sale, at a low price, the splendid Hoe double-cylinder press lately used by the Louisville COURIER. Size of bed 33x37. It is in splendid order, been in use but little more than two years, has sheet-flyers and all the modern improvements, and in better condition than the day it left the manufactory. For particulars address
mh5 d3 LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL CO.

Broadway Confectionery,
Corner Fourth and Broadway.
I RETURN my sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen for their past favors, and solicit their future patronage. The house has been remodeled, and nothing will be spared for the comfort of my customers. The cakes, candies, and ice cream shall be of the first quality. Parties and weddings will be served with great care and dispatch.
mh3 d6 JOHN B. RICAUDI.

Spring Trade, 1869.
NO. 285 MAIN STREET,
SMITH, AMIS & CO. are now receiving their unusually large and varied stock of
Spring Dry Goods and Notions,
which they offer to the trade at the very lowest prices, and hope by fair dealing to merit a share of the patronage of the buyers of goods visiting this market. fe28 dtf

To Gas Consumers.
OFFICE LOUISVILLE GAS CO., February 26, 1869.
OWING to the increased size of the city, and the heavy losses that have been incurred by the old Gas Company, a rule, common to gas companies elsewhere, has been adopted, requiring a deposit of money to be made by all future subscribers, which money will be returned, with interest, when the parties cease to use gas and notify the Gas Company of this fact.
fe22 dim GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cashier.

SUGAR.
300 HOGSHEADS WHITE HAVANA FOR SALE BY
fe21 d6 BRANNIN, SUMMERS & CO.

VELOCIPEDES!
McDonald's Improved Compound Action
THREE-WHEEL VELOCIPEDE.
THIS machine has several advantages over any other yet offered to the public, among which may be enumerated the great ease with which they are operated by the rider, the compound movement of the levers allowing the combined use of both hands and feet, or either the one or the other, as may be desired; the speed attained being greater than that of any machine propelled by the feet alone; and that any person can learn to ride and govern it perfectly in a few hours' practice, and without the least danger of upsetting.
Having made arrangements with the inventor for the sole manufacture of the above machines, we are prepared to fill all orders promptly.
BARBAROUX & CO.,
fe26 dim Corner Floyd and Washington sts.

Washington Foundry,
MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,
Wool Carding Machines,
Machine Cards, and Smut Mills.
DOWDALL, PAGE & CO.,
fe26 d3m Cor. Second and Morgan sts., St. Louis

SPRING, 1869.
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS
LORD & TAYLOR
Having made arrangements to extend their
Wholesale Business
Would respectfully inform
SOUTHERN BUYERS
That their stock during the coming season will be
LARGER AND MORE COMPLETE
Than ever before, and an inspection of it before purchasing elsewhere is solicited.
Having their own buyers in each of the principal European markets they will be able to maintain the long established reputation of the house for keeping desirable, salable goods, of which, also, their long experience as successful retailers is ample guarantee.
Their several departments are, viz: Silks, Dress Goods, Cloths, Shawls, Cloaks, Upholstery, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery and Gloves, Ladies' and Children's Out-fitting, in each of which will be found goods selected especially to meet the demands of Southern customers. Samples of new goods sent on application.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465, & 467 Broadway, Nos. 255, 257, 259, & 261 Grand st., } NEW YORK.
Wholesale Warerooms,
Nos. 46 to 467 Broadway, entrance on Grand street.
fe25 dim*

NOTICE.
J. E. COLSTON & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, Fancy Goods,
Gents' and Ladies' Underwear,
Trimmings, Corsets, Worsteds, Brushes, Combs, &c.,
NO. 165 FOURTH ST.,
Between Green and Walnut, Bamberger & Bloom Block. fe5 deod3m

HILLMANN'S HOTEL,
BREMEN.
MR. CHARLES HILLMANN, son to the late Mr. John Henry Hillman, has, this 1st day of January, 1869, entered into partnership with his mother, widow of said Mr. John Henry Hillman, and will jointly with her conduct the first-class hotel, well known since 23 years under the name of Hillmann's Hotel.
The hotel, situated in the most beautiful part of the Rampart Promenades, near the principal railway station, the Theater and the Exchange, enjoys a high reputation throughout the world, offering every comfort to travelers.
The house, with its parlors, dining saloons, &c., is fitted up with the greatest elegance to modern taste, and contains reading room for ladies, cold and warm bathing.
There is also in connection with the hotel a cafe, supplied with about 40 American, German, English and French newspapers. fe11 d&w4

J. ESTEN COOKE,
Insurance Agent,
HAVING secured the agencies of several responsible Companies, I will continue the Insurance business in all its branches. The Companies represented by me are not connected with any board of underwriters. Risks taken on their merits. Office under Merchants' Bank, Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
Refers, by permission, to McFerran, Armstrong & Co.; I. P. Wasiger, Esq.; Tapp, Walsh & Berry; Gen. S. B. Buckner; Guthrie & Co.; Henry Chambers & Co.; Bragg & Co.; S. S. Hamilton, Esq. f13 cod2m

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Hackett, Callaghan & Co. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. THOS. HACKETT, JNO. CALLAGHAN, JNO. M. TRIGG.
Louisville, Ky., Feb. 27, 1869.

Notice.

WHEREAS Mr. Timothy Dore, of Milwaukee, has this day purchased the former interests in the Wholesale Liquor business of John Callaghan and John M. Trigg in the late firm of Hackett, Callaghan & Co., the business in future will be conducted in the firm name of Hackett & Dore. All parties indebted to the late firm of Hackett & Callaghan and Hackett, Callaghan & Co. are requested to settle with the present firm of
March 1, 1869—mh3 d6 HACKETT & DORE.

Partnership.

I HAVE this day associated with me in business S. H. Hotchkiss and F. D. Stone. The style of firm will be I. F. Stone & Sons. I. F. STONE.
Louisville, March 1, 1869. f28 d10

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing by and between J. M. Carson and A. H. Lemmon was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of February, 1869, so far as relates to the said A. H. Lemmon. All debts due the said partnership, and those due by them, will be settled with and by J. M. Carson, who will continue the plumbing, steam and gas fitting business at No. 100 Fifth st., between Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky., under the name of John M. Carson.
fe26 d6 JOHN M. CARSON, ALEX. H. LEMMON.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Olmstead & O'Connor is dissolved this day (Feb. 9, 1869), by mutual consent, Charles and Charles A. Olmstead withdrawing. The business will hereafter be conducted by James O'Connor, Brother & Co. All unsettled accounts of the firm of Olmstead & O'Connor will be settled by Charles Olmstead or James O'Connor, at the old stand.
fe17 dim OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR.

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name and style of Hughes, Goslee & Co., to do a HOG-SLAUGHTERING, PACKING, PROVISION, and GENERAL COMMISSION business, in the city of Louisville, Ky., and respectfully solicit consignments of all articles in our line. We are prepared to make the usual advances.
WM. HUGHES, J. W. GOSLEE, JNO. D. TAGGART, GEO. W. TARLETON
de10d3m&w13

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership of Gans & Cardoni is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will please call and settle, and those having claims against it will do likewise. Either of the partners is authorized to settle the business of the late firm. Their fine stock of monuments, vases, tablets and headstones will be sold (commencing from to-day) under cost until the 15th of next March, on which day an auction will take place for the remainder; and the entire stock must be sold out without reserve. This is an opportunity very seldom offered to those who are in want of anything in this line.
Fla. Cardoni will continue to carry on the monumental trade as heretofore, at the same place, the well-known establishment,
Cave Hill Marble Works,
next to corner of Broadway and Bardstown pike near Cave Hill. JOHN W. GANS,
ja31 dtf FLA. CARDONI.

N. W. RAPHAEL & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
43 Fourth street, between Main and Water.
RESPECTFULLY inform their old Louisville friends and the public generally that they have opened a Southern house in connection with theirs in Mobile for the purpose of supplying the trade with all the choicest productions of the South, such as the celebrated Oysters of Mobile Bay, in shell and cans; also the gamest salt-water Fish in the world, such as Red Snappers, Pompano, Salt-water Trout, Sheephead, Mullets, &c.; also all of the FINEST EARLY VEGETABLES, FRUIT, &c., that can be produced.
All orders promptly filled and fully guaranteed.
fe24 dtf

A. C. JOSLIN. I. W. DUNKLEE. R. J. MENEFEE.
BURNET HOUSE,
CORNER THIRD AND VINE STREETS,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
A. C. JOSLIN & CO., Proprietors.
This well-known hotel has, during the last SIX MONTHS, been REFITTED AND NEWLY FURNISHED, making it as comfortable in all respects as can be desired. fe30 d12

M. LEOPOLD & CO.,
Wholesale Tobacco, Cigars, &c.
WE have this day removed to No. 175 north side Main st., 4 doors below Fifth, where we will continue the Tobacco business in all its branches as heretofore, and invite our friends and the public in general to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
M. LEOPOLD & CO.,
fe4 dTuTh&Satm 175 north side Main st.

Wagon, Plow, & Mud Tempering Wheel
MANUFACTORY.
WE are making wagons and cast and steel plows of the very best material, well-hammered axles, and chilled boxes; also, the mud tempering wheel for brick makers; all sizes of pipe boxes on hand; also, different sizes of wheels and tire.
CORNER MAIN AND HANCOCK.
fe25 deod3w3m HAYS & COOPER.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE, and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
INTEREST allowed on deposits either in currency or gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the city banks.
ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.
CERTIFICATES of deposit issued bearing interest.
COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.
LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PRODUCE, to arrive and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities. fe4 deod6m

JOHN A. FULTON,
Warehouse and Commission Merchant,
DAWSON, GA.
Consignments of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Flour, &c., solicited. Quick sales and prompt returns. Satisfactory references given if desired. fe20 dim

COAL.
HAVING formed a copartnership with J. D. JOHNSON, of Pittsburg, Pa., for the purpose of transacting a wholesale and retail business in Coal, under the style of JAMES O'CONNER, BRO. & CO., we are prepared to furnish, by the barge load or in any quantities, delivered, the best Youghiogheny Coal (for generating), Pomeroy (for cooking), and Cannel Coal (for grates), very low for cash.
We ask our patrons, manufacturers, and the public in want of Coal to call and see us at the old stand of O'Connor & O'Connor.
Offices—46 Third street; Brook street, between Market and Jefferson. JAMES O'CONNOR, JOHN O'CONNOR, J. D. JOHNSON.
fe17 d3m

Velocipede Wheels!
Manufactured by
S. N. BROWN & CO.,
DAYTON, OHIO.
They also make prime article of spokes and hubs for light carriage and buggy wheels. Send for price list. fe19 dim

Sugar, Coffee & Molasses
300 HHDS. Common to Strictly Choice New Orleans Sugars.
100 hhds. Prime Demarara Sugar.
100 hhds. Strictly Choice Demarara Sugar.
300 bbls. Levering's Crushed, Powdered and Granulated Sugars.
300 boxes White Havana Sugar.
300 pockets Choice Java Coffee.
500 bags Roasting Rio Coffee.
1,500 bags Fair to Good Rio Coffee.
1,500 bags Prime to Choice Rio Coffee.
300 bbls. Choice New Orleans Molasses.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
fe10 d30 34 Fourth street.

MRS. PERRY,
141½ Center St., near Chestnut, teacher of Piano Forte. Orders may be left at the music stores. fe11 deodim

Important to Builders.
MANTELS & GRATES.
The Most Complete Assortment in the West Manufactured by
COCHRAN, HACKETT & CO.
WE keep constantly on hand a large stock of Plain, Enameled, and Marbleized Iron Mantels, which we are selling at exceedingly low prices; also, Marbleized Slate Mantels of every variety of color and style. Our Enameled and Plain Grates are all of the latest and most approved patterns known to the trade, and for beauty of finish and cleapness have no equal in the market.
BUILDERS,
And those who contemplate building, would consult their own interest by examining our stock of Mantels and Grates before making contracts, as we are satisfied we can furnish a more beautiful, cheaper and durable mantel than can possibly be made of wood. COCHRAN, HACKETT & CO.,
fe16 dim No. 153 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.
John B. Davies,
MANUFACTURER of Marine, Land, and Portable Steam Engines, Grist and Saw Mill Machinery, Tobacco, Cotton, and Hay Presses and Screws, Boiler Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper Work of all descriptions, Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings, Steam and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c.,
Corner Main and Ninth Sts., Louisville, Ky.
fe6 deodtf

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.
[Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities].
DEALERS IN U. S. BONDS AND MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on liberal terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, SOHN & CO., Frankfort,
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,
And letters of credit available throughout Europe.
j16 TuTh&Sa3m

R. H. HENLEY & CO.,
GEN'AL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Savannah, Ga.
WILL purchase rice, fruits, &c., on commission for parties in Louisville, and sell Western produce on consignment. Patronage of Louisville merchants solicited.
Refer to Maj. M. I. Wicks, Pres't M. & C. R. R.; Col. Sam Tate, Pres't M. C. R. R.; Butler, Esq., and H. C. Yeatman, Esq., Nashville.
NOTE.—Rice can be shipped 3 cents per 100 lbs. from Savannah to Louisville through bills.
no19 deodtf

Violin and Guitar Strings
Wholesale and Retail at
LOUIS TRIPP'S,
Nos. 92 & 94 Jefferson st., below Third.
d17 eodtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

WE have just received a lot of our splendid Mobile Bay Oysters, only 48 hours out of the water, in cans, half cans, and barrels, warranted in every respect. N. W. RAPHAEL & CO.,
mh4 d2 43 Fourth street.

Louisville Chancery Court.

W. F. Jones, Adm'r, vs. Robert M. Jones' &c. } No. 19,487.

THE creditors of W. F. Jones, deceased, are notified that this is a proceeding to settle his estate. All persons having claims against said estate will report them at my office, authenticated according to law, on or before April 1, 1869.
mh4 d&w3 THOS. P. SMITH, Commissioner.

Mechanics' Co-operative and Building Association of Louisville.

BOOKS for the subscription of stock in this Association will be open at the office of the undersigned, 208 West Jefferson street, daily, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., until one thousand shares are taken, as provided in the charter and new code of by-laws.
Capitalists can have no better inducement offered for a remunerative investment, because authority is given to loan all the funds, upon real estate security, at any rate of discount which the borrower will agree to pay. mh4dim OLIVER H. STRATTAN, Pres't.

Assignee's Sale.

THE stock of hats, caps, furs, and straw goods of P. A. Viglini, 94 Market street, between Third and Fourth, has to be closed out. Those wishing bargains will call at once.
f27 d6 B. F. FITCH, Assignee.

Whisky.

AS agents for James S. Snyder & Co., of Milton, Trimble county, Ky., we offer for sale 1,000 bbls of as good Whisky as is made in the State of Kentucky. We care not by whom or how made. Those wanting to make investments will find it to their interest to give us a call. We have samples at our office, and mean what we say.
JOHN B. McILVAIN & SON,
fe27 d6 No. 13 Second st.

Notice.

THERE was filed in the Louisville Chancery Court on Friday, the 26th day of February, 1869, a petition, by James P. Harbeson and Mary Elizabeth, his wife, praying a decree empowering Mrs. M. E. Harbeson to trade as a feme sole, &c. f27 d10*

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, and Nails.

350 HHDS fair to choice Louisiana sugar;
500 bbls prime and choice " molasses;
1,500 bags fair to choice Rio coffee;
2,000 kegs nails;
100 bbls. sirup;
In store and arriving and for sale by
ja21 d3m GLAZEBROOK, GRINSTEAD, & CO.

Seed Potatoes.

EARLY GOODRICH, Northern White Sprouts, Pinkeye, London Lady, Buckeye, Northern Shaker Russet, Kentucky Shaker Russet, and Northern Peachblow, in store for sale by
fe28 deod6 C. H. HEWITT & CO.

Apples.

150 BBLS. choice Northern Apples in store and for sale by C. H. HEWETT & CO.,
fe23 deod6 95 Main street.

Important to Distillers.

DISTILLERS in need of Barley Malt or Rye and Corn Malt can always have the same at the lowest market prices by applying at the Kentucky Malt House, No. 223 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh sts. JOHN ENGELN.
Also keep constantly on hand and for sale Thermometers, Saccharometers, Hops, &c. fe30 eod3m

Starch.

HAVING been appointed agents for the Blue River Starch Mills, we are prepared to supply the trade with a superior article at manufacturers' prices. S. M. LEMONT & CO.,
fe6 deodim 72 Second st., bet. Main & Market.

Hay! Hay! Hay!

100 TONS prime hay, on the line of the L. and N. R. R., for sale in car load lots, and can ship on 24 hours' notice. CURD & CRAYCROFT,
fe26 SuTu&Thtf Near Nashville Depot.

Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company.

THIS company is organized for the purpose of introducing pneumatic gas into private residences, public and private institutions, both in this city and throughout the interior of the State. All orders for gas works, or letters of inquiry, will be promptly attended to by addressing the company. Office, No. 306 Main st., Louisville, Ky. fe20 d&wtf

Notice.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to H. St. Blackstone are hereby notified that he has made an assignment of all his effects to the undersigned, and are required to come forward and settle the same immediately. Those having claims will please come forward and file their claims with me at my office, No. 131 Sixth street, between Jefferson and Green streets, within the next thirty days.
Feb. 18, 1869—fe11 dtf K. P. THIXTON, Assignee.

Who Wants Money?

HAVING a considerable amount of spare capital, I wish to purchase first mortgage or lien debts in sums not less than $1,000. Address Drawer No. 54 Louisville P. O., stating amount, description of property, book and page of record of mortgage, and discount offered.
P. S.—No applications for loans will be considered.
fe29 dtf

Notice.

N. R. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. oc8

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
B. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh6 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, LOUISVILLE, KY., March 2, 1869.

SEALED proposals (which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each) will be received at this office until Wednesday, March 10, 1869, for supplying fresh beef and corned beef, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded) for issue to troops and others employed by the Government at Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind.; also, to furnish the officers stationed at Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind., with choice cuts of fresh beef.

The cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this contract must weigh not less than 900 pounds gross, and the beef to be of good merchantable quality. Beef from bulls, cows, and heifers will not be received; nor will beef in any case be received unless it complies in all respects with the required conditions.

The contract to be in force for six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1869.

No bid will be considered that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business, and address.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that, if a contract is awarded, they will enter into bonds for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. A bond of $5,000 will be required and a certificate from the Clerk of the County Court to the fact that each bondsman is worth that amount and over.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.

Indorse envelopes "Proposals for Fresh and Corned Beef," and address the undersigned.
M. P. SMALL,
mh3 d6 Bvt. Brig. Gen. and C. S.

Notice to Architects.

THE commissioners named in a recent act of the Kentucky Legislature for the building of fire-proof public offices at Frankfort are now ready to receive plans for the proposed buildings, and will afford the necessary information as to the character and dimensions of the proposed structure, on application to them, at Frankfort, on or before the 8th day of March, 1869. One thousand dollars will be paid for the plan, drawings, and specifications of the proposed building which shall be ultimately accepted by the commissioners. J. W. STEVENSON,
Chairman Board of Commissioners.
P. SWIGERT, Secretary. fe19 dtd

MEDICAL.

WALKER'S
Tonic Bitters
WILL CURE
Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headaches, and Similar Diseases.
For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe, agreeable and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial.

My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed
In all the country are the best;
They have no rival far or near,
In all our spacious hemisphere.
I'm sure there fortunate concoctor
Has saved more lives than any doctor;
So keep them, friends, a prized deposit,
To stand at all times in your closet.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCE as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received:

From Mrs. Miller Stewart.
VICKSBURG, Miss., March 15, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—I have used your Tonic Bitters for the past two years, and have been much benefitted thereby. I confidently recommend them to persons suffering from Dyspepsia and General Debility.
Very truly yours,
MRS. MILLER STEWART.

From J. F. Cox, Esq.
HODGENVILLE, LARUE COUNTY, KY., March 28, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—For one year previous to my meeting you at Grayson Springs last August, I had been subject to Fever and Ague Chills, and at your suggestion I used your Tonic Bitters freely before my chill day, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.
Your friend, &c., J. F. COX.

From Mrs. A. M. Meeker.
ATLANTA, GA., January, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and as a tonic they can not be surpassed. I recommend my Southern friends to use them; they will invigorate and give new life.
Respectfully, &c.,
MRS. A. M. MEEKER.
LOUISVILLE, March 28, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—We have used your Tonic Bitters with great satisfaction, and can recommend them for their great medicinal qualities, and also as an agreeable invigorating beverage and superior tonic.
C. Chamberlin, E. L. Huffman,
Vene P. Armstrong, A. J. Mitchell,
Miller Stewart, C. C. Welton,
James Kennedy, J. B. Walker,
Wm. Gay, J. M. Duncan,
Phillip Speed, C. W. Warren,
P. L. Roe, Thomas Steele,
R. H. Crump, O. A. Johnson,
Geo. D. Prentice, Isham Henderson,
Wm. E. Hughes.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS are known to the Faculty, and are not a PATENT medicine, and are indorsed by eminent Physicians, Ministers, and others.
W. H. WALKER, Sole Proprietor,
Louisville, Ky.

WALKER'S
COCKTAIL BITTERS
Are unsurpassed for making all kinds of
COCKTAIL AND FLAVORING DRINKS

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers,
No. 25 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
For sale by all dealers everywhere. ap19 dly

COAL! COAL!
FOR the best quality of PITTSBURG COAL call on O'NEAL & CO. N. W. HUGHES, Agent.
A fresh supply just received from their own mines at Pittsburg. f22 d3m

B. B. MASON. ALEX HUNTER. W. A. DUCKWALL.
B. B. MASON & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers in
PITTSBURG COAL
AND
Vitrified Stone Sewer Pipe.
OFFICE—125 THIRD STREET.
East side, between Jefferson and Green streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Particular attention given to orders by Railroad or wagon. ja24 d3m

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
TRAVELERS'
LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

J. G. BATTERTON, President.
RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

On the 1st day of January, 1869, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky.

THE name of this company is the Travelers' Insurance Company; it is located at Hartford, Conn., and was incorporated June 17, 1863.

Paid up Capital, $500,000.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	$122,467 73
Cash in hands of agents, and in course of transmission	99,817 25
Am't loaned on mortgages of real estate	136,315 00
Amount loaned on collateral bonds	1,500 00
Accumulated interest on loans	5,745 83
Deferred premiums, being balance of semi-annual and quarterly premiums for the year	46,848 74
Stocks and bonds	$671,378 25
Other securities	73,042 37—744,420 62
Gross assets	$1,150,314 87

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted and not due, and sundry items...$30,439 38

JOHN B. PIRTLE, General Agent,
Merchant's Bank Building, Main street, below Fifth, Louisville, Ky. mh3 d12

STATEMENT
WASHINGTON LIFE INS. COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Made to the Auditor of State of Kentucky.

Amount of capital stock	$125,000 00
Amount of capital stock paid up	125,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in bank	$137,065 75
Debts due, secured by mortgage	353,000 00
Debts due, secured otherwise	17,100 00
Debts due for premiums	269,092 26
Bonds and stocks	727,857 50
Other securities	57,280 02
Total assets	$1,501,965 53

LIABILITIES.

To banks and other creditors	$3,960 28
Losses unadjusted, awaiting proofs	984 82
Losses adjusted and not due	none.
Losses unadjusted	none.
Losses in suspense	none.
Total liabilities	$4,954 50

As per statement made to Jan. 1, 1869.
JOHN S. KLINE, Gen'l Agent,
fe28 d6&w1 141 Main street.

Annual Statement
—OF—
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW HAVEN, CONN.

December 31, 1868, as per certified copy on file in office of Clerk of Jefferson County Court.

Capital stock, paid up in cash	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	622,974 39
	$1,622,974 39

ASSETS.

Real estate, unincumbered	$435,035 00
Loans on mortgages of real estate	46,100 00
United States 5-20 bonds	129,322 37
Sundry State bonds, market value	138,969 18
Sundry bank stock, market value	220,107 00
Loans on stock collaterals	17,550 00
Bills receivable for inland premiums	59,835 30
Cash in hands of agents and due for premiums	278,831 61
Interest and rents accrued and balances due	93,423 49
Loans on call	4,616 24
Cash on hand and in banks	108,956 08
Fire and inland salvages, agency supplies, office furniture, and sundry investments	90,347 07
Total assets	$1,622,974 39

LIABILITIES.

Losses in process of adjustment	$98,682 38
The greatest amount insured in any one risk	25,000 00

R. A. BROWINSKI, Agent,
145 West Main street, corner Bullitt, Citizens' Bank Building, Louisville, Ky. fe27 d6

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
"Life Association of America"
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
On the 25th day of January, 1869.

ORIGINAL statement on file in office of the State Auditor at Frankfort, Ky., and copy of same on file in office of the Clerk of Jefferson county.

Capital stock......None, being purely mutual.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$10,261 16
Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate worth 100 per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for	67,878 50
Debts due the Company, secured by pledge of policies	73,950 88
Debts due the Company for premiums	90,578 80
Bonds owned by the Company—	
7-30 U. S. Bonds, 5-20, July, 186-...$1,000	30,000 00
70 U. S. Bonds	30,000 00
20 U. S. Bonds	2,500 00
25 U. S. Bonds	3,000 00
40 U. S. Bonds, 1867	1,000 / 40,000 00
5 U. S. Bonds	5,000 00
Total assets of the Company	$349,513 06
Total liabilities of the Company	28,000 00

ISAAC EVERETT, Manager for Kentucky.

Office No. 46 Main, near Second, over Planters' National Bank, Louisville, Ky.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KENTUCKY, FRANKFORT, KY., Feb. 1, 1869. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

{SEAL} In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year above written.

(Signed) D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.
fe28 d12

J. L. DANFORTH & CO.'S AGENCY,
OFFICE,
Northwest Cor. of Main and Bullitt Sts.
ENTRANCE ON BULLITT STREET.

Statement of Condition of Insurance Companies on the 31st Day of December, 1868.

ORIGINAL statement on file in office of the Auditor of the State, at Frankfort, and copy of same on file in office of the Clerk of Jefferson county.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, of London and Edinburgh.

Capital	$10,000,000 00 } Gold.
Cash assets	13,202,303 85 }
Total cash assets of United States Branch (of which $250,000 are deposited with the State of New York as additional security for American policy holders	$464,716 81
Liabilities for losses unadjusted and not due	15,778 71

Home Insurance Company, of the City of New York.

Capital	$2,000,000 00
Surplus	1,859,444 82
Total cash assets	$3,866,282 39
Liabilities for losses in process of adjustment and for dividends unpaid	106,837 48

Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New York.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	530,996 92
Total cash assets	$1,548,395 56
Liabilities for losses unadjusted	27,388 64

fe21 d12

Statement of the Condition of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, on the 31st day of December, 1868,

ORIGINAL statement on file in office of the Auditor of the State, at Frankfort, and copy of same on file in office of the Clerk of Jefferson county.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its capital stock is	$110,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up is	110,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in hands of agents	$39,710 19
Debts due the company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, worth at least 100 per cent more than the same is mortgaged for	76,198 76
Debts due the company for premiums, loans on policies	247,330 27
Bonds owned by the company, to-wit:	
7-30 U. S. Bonds	4,300 00
5 pr ct do	10,000 00
5-20 do	23,000 00
10-40 do	9,000 00
All other securities	9,457 82
Total assets of the company	$400,697 04

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due	$2,000 00
Total liabilities	$2,000 00

S. F. SMITH,
GENERAL AGENT FOR KENTUCKY.
Prof. E. R. PALMER, M. D., and HENRY KERN, M. D., Medical Examiners.
Office on Market street, between Third and Fourth, over the office of the Western Insurance and Banking Company, Louisville, Ky. fe19 d12

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 00 per line per month.

A. McBRIDE, Hardware and Cutlery, No. 75 Third street. j27

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK manufactured by SNEAD, SAYRE, & O'BRIAN, Fourteenth, between Grayson and Walnut sts. ja29 dy

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop S. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

BULL, O. T. & CO., Iron, Hardware, Horse and Mule Shoes, 27 E. Market st. 081 dy

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 8 W. Main.

HODAPP, VAL., Dealer in Leather and Findings, No. 168 north side Market, bet. Fifth and Sixth streets.

HARLAN & NEWMAN.—Attorneys at Law Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JAMES & CO., THOS. (successors to Fulla James & Co.) dealers in Pittsburg, and other Coal Office, 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—BARNUM & STARBIRD, proprietors, No. 20 Fifth st.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 6th st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DORRN, Prop's.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LITHGOW, J. S. & CO.—Northwest corner of Main and Third streets, manufacturers of Stoves, Castings, Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron Ware.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MOUNT, W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 79 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON, JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

WEBB, J. C. & CO., Blank Book Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Books and Stationery, No. 90 Main st. fe6 d3m

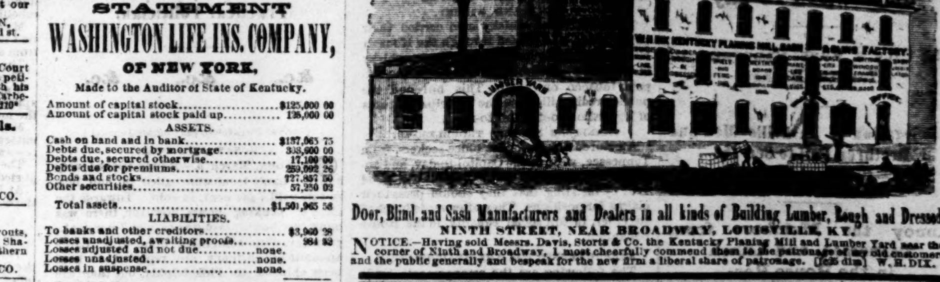
WOOD, J. C., Manufacturer and dealer in Hosiery, Gloves, Yarns, and Underwear, No. 148 West Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

YOUNG, JOHN P.—Saw Mill and Lumber Yard, in all sorts of Framing and Building Lumber, Laths, Slats, &c., 369 Fulton, above Campbell.

HARRY WEISSINGER, Late with A. L. & G. Robinson & Co. E. S. READ, Virginia.
HARRY WEISSINGER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
Office No. 283 Main st., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
Louisville, Ky.
j5 d6eod6m

Spring, 1869. Spring.
MILLINERY GOODS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS!
MILLINERS and MERCHANTS
PLEASE remember when you come to Louisville that we now occupy the five-story building directly opposite our old stand.
That we have Millinery Goods of every fashionable description.
That we have the latest novelties in staple and fancy Dress Trimmings.
That we have the latest designs in French Pattern Bonnets and Hats.
That we employ a full complement of first-class Milliners.
That we are therefore enabled to sell Trimmed Goods at New York prices.
That customers are entitled to the privilege of copying designs in our work-room.
That we fill orders promptly and carefully, allowing the privilege of returning anything undesirable at our expense.
That we sell at wholesale only.
That our prices are cheap as the cheapest.
And that, as usual, we wait on customers with a view of waiting on them again.
Very respectfully,
BAIRD BROS.,
f16 dim 212 MAIN and 56 SIXTH STREET, S. W. CORNER.

DAVIS, STORTS & CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO W. H. DIX.)
KENTUCKY PLANING MILL.



Door, Blind, and Sash Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Building Lumber, Rough and Dressed
NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, LOUISVILLE, KY.
NOTICE.—Having sold Messrs. Davis, Storts & Co. the Kentucky Planing Mill and Lumber Yard near the corner of Ninth and Broadway, I most cheerfully commend them to the patronage of my old customers and the public generally and bespeak for the new firm a liberal share of patronage. [fe26 dim] W. H. DIX.

WESTERN INSURANCE & BANKING CO
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.
CAPITAL $250,000 00.
Office North Side of Market, between Third and Fourth Streets.
A. F. COLDEWEY, Prest. WM. REINECKE, Secy.
DIRECTORS:
A. F. COLDEWEY, C. HENRY FINCK, JUL. WINTER,
JACOB SCHRODT, CH. STEGE, H. WILKE,
WM. SPRINGER, JAC. DOLFINGER, C. J. RAIHLE.
DEPOSITS of individuals, firms and corporations taken. Insurance on houses, furniture and merchandise. None but HOME RISKS taken. Losses promptly and liberally paid. U. S. Bonds and City Securities bought and sold. FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold. Sight Drafts on all parts of England, Ireland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland in sums to suit purchasers.
☞ Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. fe13 dim

S. WATERS. ESTABLISHED 1838. W. E. FOX.
WATERS & FOX,
MANUFACTURERS
RAW AND BOILED
LINSEED OIL,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
White Leads, Zincs, Putty, Whiting, Ochers, Venetian Red, Varnishes, Window-Glass, Brushes, Metallic Paints, Sand-paper, Painters' and Artists' Colors of all grades, dry and in oil, and everything belonging to the Trade,
Nos. 855 & 859 W. Main st., Louisville, Ky.
fe26 dim

FATMAN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
70 & 72 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES (no time bills) made on CONSIGNMENTS OF TOBACCO to them.
mh2 eodim T. B. STRONG, Agent, Room No. 3 Second National Bank Building.

MANUFACTURERS' DEPOT & AGENCY!
NOS. 39 AND 41 FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
IXL COAL OIL!
West Virginia Natural Lubricating Oils.
These oils are not excelled by any in the market, and will be sold to the trade and to railroad companies at the lowest market price. Quality and quantity guaranteed. We are prepared to contract for future delivery of the justly celebrated MARKLEY'S LUBRICATING OILS. Machinery of all kinds, Steam Engines, &c., solicited. MACHINERY and ENGINES, old and new, bought and sold.
d13 eod3m LUMESNIL & CO., Commission Merchants

FALLS CITY TOBACCO BANK,
Capital, - - - - $400,000.
L. L. WARREN, Prest. R. BURGE, Vice Prest. R. B. ALEXANDER, Cash'r
DIRECTORS.
L. L. WARREN, R. A. ROBINSON, BEN. J. WEBB,
R. BURGE, JOHN T. MOORE, GEO. AINSLIE,
P. J. RONALD, J. L. GLAZEBROOK, DENNIS LONG,
W. E. GLOVER, E. A. GARDNER, ISAAC WOOD.
WM. LINDSAY.
Make collections in all parts of the United States, and remit at current rates of exchange on the day of payment, and negotiate sterling bills on the most favorable terms. Allow interest on deposits in savings department. ja31 deod6m

A. F. SMITH. E. W. WEATHERS. D. B. HUTCHINGS.
SMITH & HUTCHINGS,
TOBACCO COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cumberland Warehouse,
fe27 deod3m CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

SOUTHERN CLOTHING HOUSE.
M. N. ROGERS, late of Georgetown, Texas. H. S. MORGAN, Late of Waco, Texas. W. B. GRUBBS, Late of Louisville, Ky., & Nashville, Tenn
ROGERS, MORGAN & GRUBBS,
SUCCESSORS TO JOHN T. MARTIN'S SON & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING!
877 and 879 Broadway,
NEW YORK.
We manufacture especially for the Southern Trade, and ask a call from merchants visiting New York. je19 deod3m

BANKRUPTCY.

Attention, Bankrupts.
LAW OFFICE OF WARD & SONS,
No. 14 CENTRE STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ALL the cases filed in bankruptcy in 1868 having by proper steps passed into the hands of assignees, and now having time to dispose of all the cases on my docket without any delay, and there being 300 or 350 cases in which discharges can be given in the next 60 days, if bankrupts or their attorneys will give them proper attention, all persons interested are hereby notified that the cases will be closed, and forwarded to the Judge for discharge or other proper steps within 24 hours after they are ready for me to act upon them.
fe15 dtf J. H. WARD, Register.

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 3d day of March, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WM. STEELE, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. mh4 Th3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of W. E. DAVIS—Petition for final discharge filed February 26, 1869. By order of Court the creditors of W. E. Davis, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me at my office in Shelbyville, Ky., on the 23rd day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JAMES M. FIDLER, Register. T. O. SHACKELFORD, Assignee, Shelbyville, Ky. mh4 Th3

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JAMES ELKEN. Petition for final discharge filed February 26, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of James Elken, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, on the 12th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JAS. M. FIDLER, Register. ED. HILPP, Assignee, Lebanon, Ky. mh4 Th3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of THOS. R. SHELTON, of ——, in the county of Mercer, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. C. A. JOHNSTON, Assignee. mh4 Th3*

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 24th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BEN. D. HUDSON, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. fe25 Th3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In bankruptcy. In the matter of REUBEN SMITH. Petition for final discharge filed February 21, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of Reuben Smith, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me at my office, in Bowling Green, Kentucky, on the 15th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. E. C. HINES, Assignee, Bowling Green, Ky. fe25 Th3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In bankruptcy. In the matter of GEORGE BUTLER. Petition for final discharge filed February 22, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of George Butler, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me at my office, in Bowling Green, Kentucky, on the 15th day of March, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. JOHN RITTER, Assignee, Glasgow, Ky. fe25 Th3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Hopkinsville, Ky., the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. MERRITT, of the county of Christian, and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. W. D. RITTER, Assignee. fe18 Th3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Hopkinsville, Ky., the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. W. FRANKLIN, of the county of Christian, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. W. D. RITTER, Assignee. fe18 Th3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Hopkinsville, Ky., the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FRANK A. DUBAR, of the county of Christian, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. W. D. RITTER, Assignee. fe18 Th3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of F. E. BACON. Petition for final discharge filed February 26, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of F. E. Bacon, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, on the 15th day of March, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. W. D. RITTER, Assignee, Hopkinsville, Ky. fe18 Th3

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY
The Colton Dental Association, No. 134 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, west side, originated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of teeth, and, as an institution, have administered it to over 60,000 persons without an accident. Perform all operations in surgical, operative, and mechanical dentistry. Call and examine specimens.
ja8 dtf S. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

J. H. BEDFORD,
DENTIST,
No. 39 Jefferson Street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky. Teeth mounted on Rose Pearl Base. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. No trouble to show specimens. ao8 tdf

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST,
And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 179 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ia11 tdf

LAWYERS.

FRANCIS HAGAN. J. R. DUPUY
HAGAN & DUPUY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
NO. 33 COURT PLACE,
mh3 deodim LOUISVILLE, KY.

JAMES MONTGOMERY,
Attorney at Law
ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.
REFERENCES—Vene P. Armstrong; Warren Mitchell; Ainslie, Cochran & Co.; Bathgate & Co. fe23 dim

E. T. BURBETT,
Attorney at Law
Office No. 11 Court Place, in Dearcher Building.
PRACTICES in all the Courts of the City, and gives special attention to the collection of bills of exchange, promissory notes, accounts and claims, and the buying and selling of real estate. fe1 dtf

Choice Groceries.
CAN always be had at the lowest prices, polite attention given, and goods delivered FREE, at the CORNER SEVENTH & MARKET STS.
Also, agent for Ruth's celebrated Baltimore oysters, received daily by express.
no15 deodtf J. A. PENTON.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
JOHN McCLOSKEY,...........Proprietor.
CHAS. MILLER, Agent.........Louisville.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, and other COAL for parlor use, double screened, also cooking and steam purposes.
Office—East side Second, No. 65, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.
Coal delivered above and below the Falls and on the Cars. d30 dtf

PIANOS.
J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS
Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase.

HARLOW J. PHELPS, of New Orleans. J. G. McCULLOCH, of Louisville, Ky. E. NOTT, of N. Orleans
PHELPS, McCULLOCH & CO.,
Produce, Provision,
AND
General Commission
MERCHANTS,
142 Gravier street, NEW ORLEANS
d1 d3m

WANTED.

WANTED—TO PHOTOGRAPHERS—A first-class photographer, one good retoucher, just about to open a new gallery, wishes to engage one first-class and reliable man to assist. A lady artist preferred. Call on or address J. C. ELLIOT, Louisville, Ky. mid dlw

WANTED—8 gardeners, 4 men and wives, 1 dairyman, 1 dairy maid, 1 coachman, 1 hall-boy, 1 waiter, 1 coachman, farm hands, boys, &c., to pair; says with good references. Also situations for 2 men (clothing) and 2 check clerks. KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GIRL—To do general housework in a small family. Apply at 457 Third street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky.

WANTED—SITUATION—In a wholesale house or grocery by a young man who is willing to make himself generally useful; writes a good hand, and has a knowledge of figures. Will work at a moderate salary. Can give good references. Address "Business," care Courier-Journal. mhl dtf

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAKER OF SALT WANTED—To take charge of a well near Hendersburg as partner or foreman. Apply to ALONZO MORRIS, Hendersburg, Ky. mh6 d3

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER. With good references. Call at No. 377 Jefferson, between Madison and Christian. mh4 dtf

WANTED—To sell a WHOLESALE BUSINESS, doing a cash trade, and a good run of trade. Very small capital required. For particulars call at once on 1. P. BUTLER, corner First and College sts. mh1 d3*

WANTED—WHITE WOMAN—Good cook and washer, for a single family. Can sleep home. Apply on Chestnut street, south side, fourth door below Shelby-ask street. mh1 d3*

WANTED—A fact that an elegant album is given away with every dozen photographs. Only $1 per dozen. Southern Art Place, 38 Main st., between Second and Third.

WANTED—A SITUATION—With some established house in the city, by a young Virginian who has been in the city for a short time. Salary no great object. Address "Alex," Box 948, Paris, Ky. mh3 cod3

WANTED—A PARTNER—With a cash capital of to $2,000 per year. Address L. Louisville P. O. with full name. mh2 dtf

WANTED—$50 CASH—Do you want a first-class PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All capable, respectable females with good references can get employment at the highest prices. N. B.—A lady superintends the Female Department. mh2 dtf

WANTED—OLD REVOLVERS—Colts army or navy revolvers, Remington army and navy revolvers, Smith & Wesson cartridge revolvers, Sharp's rifles, at the Exchange and Loan Office. JUL. WELLMAN, 134 Third street, Kentucky. mh2 dtf

WANTED—WOOD-CHOPPERS—At Belmont Furnace, Bullitt county, Ky., and at Nelson Furnace, Nelson county, Ky. Good cord wages and steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply at our office at Union Pro-Lay DEWEES & CO. feb1 dtm

WANTED—Eight canvassers (or trials or Kentucky, on fast selling articles. Address Industrial Life Company, of New York, by addressing Dowes & Co., Louisville, Ky., or 207 Broadway, Lexington, Ky. Terms liberal. Good reference required. feb6 dlm

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$20 A DAY—To male and female agents, to introduce the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machine, on both its lock stitches, and as the only licensed Shuttle Machine in the market sold for less than $50. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Circulars free. Address or call on the BUCKEYE SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. feb15 d3

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GREATEST LIGHT RUNNING FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, bind, braid, cord, and embroider in a manner superior manner. Price only $25. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $75 per month and expenses, or will allow a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than can be made by any other machine in use. Every second stitch can be cut and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart by strength of hands. For which reason we can warrant it to be the strongest and lightest running machine in the world. Address BROOKS & CO., Pittsburg, Pa. Boston, 58 Sudbury st. Chicago, 162 State st.

WANTED—To sell a WHOLESALE BUSINESS, doing a cash trade, and a good run of trade. Very small capital required. For particulars call at once on I. P. BUTLER, corner First and College sts. mh1 d3*

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BOARDING.

BOARDING—Several young men can get board. Apply for $ per week at 1288 Second st. mh6 dlm

BOARDING—A pleasant front room with small family, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at 1035 Chestnut street, bet. Third and Fourth. References exchanged. mh1 dtf

BOARDING—A handsomely furnished front room is a private family, with a nice table and all the comforts of a home, on reasonable terms. 1035 Jefferson street, between Tenth and Eleventh. References exchanged. mh1 dtf

BOARDING—Two very desirable furnished rooms, suitable for families, with No. 1 board; also, table board for gentlemen. 1035 Chestnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh. mh1 dtf

BOARDING—ROOMS—Two nice front rooms, well furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, suitable for either gentlemen or gentlemen and wife. Apply at 429 Walnut, south side, between Seventh and Eighth. mh1 dtf

BOARDING—LUCAS' RESTAURANT, in Central Market, Louisville, Ky., the best cheap boarding-house in the city. Meals, 25 cents. Also, tickets for $1—good for any meal. Meal hours: Breakfast, 5 to 9 a. m.; dinner, 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.; supper, 5 to 8 p. m. Also, the best liquors in the city. mh1 dtf

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green street, opposite Post-office. MRS. A. ARNOLD. mh1 dlm*

Marshal's Sale.

S. A. Lewers, James Lewers, &c. } In Chancery, No. 7,491.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, the following described tracts of land, with the appurtenances, viz: Beginning at the corner of the Louisville and Shelbyville turnpike and Preston street, and running southwardly 55 feet; thence eastwardly 100 feet; thence northwardly 55 feet to the Louisville and Shelbyville turnpike; thence with the same westwardly 100 feet to the beginning. Said lot is subdivided into three lots, a plat of which may be seen in the Marshal's office.

P. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. P. SHEPHERD, D. C.
Deputies.

mh4 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Alfred T. Pope against } In Chancery, No. 21,299.
Thos. T. Wilson, }

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 months, a lot of ground, or so much as may be necessary to satisfy the judgment in favor of the plaintiff, described as follows, to-wit: Lying on the north side of Green street, 50 feet 6 inches west of Shipp's and 25 feet east of the city of Louisville, Ky., having a front of 25½ feet on Green street, and running northwardly 100 feet, with the appurtenances.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be reserved as additional security.

P. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. P. SHEPHERD, D. C.
Deputies.

mh4 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Edgar Needham against } In Chancery, No. 21,270.
Mason W. Sherrill, }

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's claim in the cause and costs of sale, and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning on the north side of High street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, having a front on High street of 30 feet, and extending back the same width 150 feet to a 20 foot alley. Said lot is bounded as follows: The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be reserved as additional security.

P. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. P. SHEPHERD, D. C.
Deputies.

mh4 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Wm. Bannon against } In Chancery, No. 20,838.
C. Bannon. }

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, for cash, a tract of land, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree in the cause and costs of sale; said land is on the southwardly side of Bardstown turnpike, 3 miles from the city, containing 13 3-10 acres, being lot No. 6 of plat filed in case No. 20,838, in the Louisville Chancery Court, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone in the east line of Bannon's heirs, and bounded thus: Beginning at a point in the east line of Bannon's heirs, where the original south line of the Shannon tract and Baker's line; running thence with the line of Bannon's heirs 17 E. 1 link 1 yard 1 foot to a stone, originally corner; running thence N. 1 W. 61 feet with Parker's line to a stake in the same and corner to lot No. 8; running thence with the same S. 89 E. 1 link 1 yard 1 foot to the beginning. Said lot is subdivided into three lots, a plat of which may be seen in the Marshal's office.

P. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. P. SHEPHERD, D. C.
Deputies.

mh4 d5

FOR SALE—SPLENDID STOCK FARM—We will sell, on the 10th of April next, on the premises, on a credit of one and two years, at public auction, the Big Spring Farm. This is one of the finest farms in Kentucky, situated in Jessamine county, and Rome turnpike, six miles east of the former and seven miles from Lexington, on the Cumberland river, and containing about 1,000 acres. There are five settlements on the farm, containing about 600 acres of rich level land in cultivation, the remainder in timber and pasture. The farm is well watered with springs, churches and markets. All the cereals are produced in great abundance. Blue grass grows as well on it as in the blue grass region of Kentucky. A large portion of the farm is admirably adapted to the farm, affording a sufficiency of running water for all farm purposes, and to drive every necessary kind of a machine. It will be sold in a body or in lots to suit purchasers. Title good. Possession given at any time before sale. This good, and the tract of land will be sold. Apply to or address T. GREEN, C. and M. S. J. TARVER, Special Commissioners, Harrodsburg, Mercer county. We will address GARVERS & GOLLADAY, Lebanon, Tenn. feb6 dcodlm

W. Geo. Anderson for himself and as executor of O. M. Anderson, and the widow and heirs at law of Benjamin Anderson and Thomas Anderson, infants, &c.—On petition in Chancery.

BY virtue of a decree of the Meade Circuit Court, rendered in the above cause, at their April term, 1869, the undersigned will, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1869, about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 6 months, the following described tracts of land, with the appurtenances thereto belonging, to-wit: The undivided third part of a tract of land containing 140 acres, bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of a branch of Otter creek, and running with the meanders of said creek to the mouth of Fish Creek; thence with the meanders of Fish Creek to the mouth of Otter creek, the beginning, and being the same land conveyed to Anderson by Fish & Underwood, 78 Fourth st. mh2 d3

LOST—BREAST-PIN—On Market street, between Jefferson and Green, or on Jefferson street, between Market and Green, or Center, or Preston, a large gold breast-pin, with a lock of hair in the centre. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 1035 Jefferson street, between Tenth and Eleventh. feb2 dtf

FOUND—POCKET-BOOK—On Monday morning, on Green street, near Fifth, a pocket-book containing a small sum of money, &c. The owner can have the same by making at this office, proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

MEDICAL.

[Advertisement.]

DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL

Is warranted to cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cramps, Colic, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Chapped Hands, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, Asthma, Deafness, Toothache, Earache, Sore Eyes, Sore Nipples, Piles, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Barber's Itch, Sore Lips

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1869.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrives A. M.	Arrives P. M.		Closes A. M.	Closes P. M.
2:30	6:45	Eastern Mail	12:30 M.	12:00
2:30	6:00	St Louis Mail	12:30 M.	12:00
2:30	6:45	Ind. & Chicago	12:30 M.	12:00
4:30	1:30	Nash., Memph. and Southern Mails	....	5:00 / 12:00
11:00	[illegible]	Frank., Lex. and Way Mails	....	2:00 / 12:00
9:00		Louis. and Bardstown R.R. Mails	....	2:45
.....	7:00	Louis. and Crab Orchard Br. R. R. Mails	....	12:00
6:00	....			
6:00	.....	Louisv. and Cin. Mailboat Mails	9:00	.....
		Louis. and Evans. Mailboat Mails	....	3:30
		LVS. TU., WED., FR., AND SAT.		
.....	4:45 / 9:00	New Alb. and Jeff.	12:30 M.	12:00
.....	6:00	Shawneeto'n Stage leaves	....	12:00
		LVS. MON., WED. AND SAT.		
.....	30	Taylorsville and Bloomfield stage	....	11:00
		LVS. TU., THU., AND SAT.		
.....	00	Shelbyville Mall	....	12:00
4:00		Chat. and Atlanta Post. Car, comprising N. Ca., S. Ca., Ga., Ala., Miss., and La.	....	5:00

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	1:45 P. M.	8:30 A. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express	4:00 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
Crab Orchard Express	2:05 P. M.	7:30 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	8:30 A. M.	8:30 P. M.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	11:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lexington	7:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Accommodation	8:40 A. M.	4:15 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.
6:00 A. M., daily.	5:00 A. M., daily ex. Sund'y
7:30 A. M., daily exc't Sun.	2:25 P. M., daily.
5:15 P. M., " " "	5:45 P. M., daily ex. Sund'y
1:05 A. M., " " Mon.	

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M., for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

To News Agents.

The COURIER-JOURNAL this week will be of more than usual interest and value, because of the full reports it will contain of the political movements at Washington, the inauguration ceremonies, the Cabinet appointments, &c. Our agents and news-dealers will all want extra supplies, and they should lose no time in sending in their orders. Where they are too distant for the mails they can use the telegraph.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 131¾.

The trial of the two Wises for assault upon E. A. Pollard in Baltimore has been quashed at the request of Pollard, the former paying costs.

The West Virginia Legislature ratified the Constitutional Amendment yesterday by a vote of 22 to 19 in the House and 10 to 6 in the Senate.

On Tuesday afternoon the Illinois Senate passed Fuller's restriction railroad bill, and, as the railroad men make no objection to it, its passage by the House is also a certainty.

The bill to abolish transit duties on railroads and canals passing through New Jersey, was yesterday passed by the Senate of that State. Its prompt passage is expected in the House.

Chas. O. Brockaway, sentenced by a New York court to fifteen years' imprisonment for counterfeiting, received pardon yesterday from President Johnson.

The Old and New School Presbyterian Assemblies meet at New York on the third Thursday in May, when it is believed a union will be effected.

Fifty thousand dollars' worth of whisky in bonded warehouses in St. Louis, has been attached on account of a prominent firm in Cincinnati.

C. D. Hess, manager of Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, has leased Colonel Wood's Museum, in that city, and will put a dramatic company in there on Monday, besides running the Opera House.

Calvin Willis, 32 John street, New York city, was arrested yesterday by special officer Gayler for selling obscene literature, and a large quantity of stock was seized, with letters and orders from all parts of the country.

President Grant has given a benevolent society in New York the exclusive right to publish for its benefit *fac-similes* of his certificate of election, which were put on sale in that city yesterday.

Over two hundred complaints have been made to the special agent of the Government in New York by soldiers' and sailors' widows and orphans, that they have been swindled out of money collected by shark lawyers.

Col. John Van Horn, an ex-alderman of Chicago, was arrested in that city Tuesday night for shooting at his two daughters, one of whom he slightly wounded. He was yesterday held in $1,000 bonds to keep the peace.

At the city election in Rock Island, Ills., on Tuesday, the Democrats elected their mayor and carried every ward. Last year the Republicans elected their candidate for mayor and had a majority of the City Council.

A sensation was created in Springfield, Illinois, yesterday morning by Representative Munson announcing in the House of Representatives that as Chairman of the Printing Committee he had been offered $400 as a bribe, $200 of which he handed to the clerk.

On Tuesday night the Wisconsin Senate by a vote of 20 to 6 indefinitely postponed the House bill proposing to submit to the people in 1870 the question of extending suffrage to women. Yesterday morning, by a vote of 62 to 29 the Constitutional Amendment was ratified by the Assembly.

The four Chesapeake pirates, Wm. Wilcox, Wm. Wells, Frank Rounds, and Geo. Bailey, are to be hanged at Princess Anne, Somerset county, Maryland, to-morrow. The crime for which they are to suffer death was the murder, in March last, of the captain and mate of an oyster schooner in the Chesapeake.

At Prairie DuChien, Wisconsin, Tuesday morning, Miller, the murderer of Emily Wright, was found dead hung to the grate of his cell. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide. It is, however, openly declared to be the work of a vigilance committee. The position of the body, and other evidence, would go to confirm the latter view of the case as most probable.

The case of Major Earl, who was arrested in Memphis on Tuesday, and was being taken to Arkansas on a requisition from Clayton, his friends suing out a writ of habeas corpus, was continued in that city yesterday afternoon until to-day. During the trial of the case yesterday the greatest excitement reigned in the courtroom.

The Democratic State Convention met at Lansing, Michigan, yesterday, and nominated D. D. Hughes, of Marshall, for Justice of the Supreme Court. The first informal ballot stood: Hughes 65, Cooley 52, Green 7. Cooley is the Republican nominee. On the first formal ballot Hughes' nomination was made unanimous. John F. Miller, of Ann Arbor, and Prof. J. B. Gill, of Detroit, were nominated for regents for the State University.

The Masonic bodies that met in St. Louis last September have forwarded to the mayor of that city a series of framed resolutions, speaking in the highest praise of the courtesies and hospitality shown them while celebrating the seventeenth convocation of the Grand Encampment of the United States. The mayor sent the resolutions to the City Council and they have been ordered to be hung on the walls of the Council chamber.

At the commencement of the Medical University of New York on Tuesday the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon R. C. Grearis, of Indiana; W. Hughes, of Ohio; J. M. Palmer, of Ohio; R. R. Stockard, of Michigan; J. H. and P. P. Townsend, of Kentucky. Professor Thompson delivered the valedictory address, in which he ridiculed the idea that nature was the only healer of disease, and contended that no true physician could entertain such a heresy without moral paralysis.

A Kentucky Centennial Reunion.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., Feb. 26, 1869.

Next June will complete the first century since Boone came to Kentucky—a date of historic interest, and which should be properly celebrated. Would it not be well to have a Kentucky centennial reunion—to call together her scattered sons to revive the memories of "the olden time," and to interchange hopes and promises for the second hundred years?

Perhaps this is a proper subject for the Legislature to consider, and that the celebration be under the auspices of the State Government. L. L.

[OFFICIAL.]

CHARTER CONVENTION.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 2, 1869.

Present—George W. Morris, President, and Messrs. Maxwell, Stoll, McClaran, Phillips, Hughes, Herbert, Watson, Bowser, Thixton, Boone, and Bremaker.

The journal of the previous session was read and approved.

Colonel Boone, from the Revision Committee, submitted a report on Sinking Fund, which was read, when, on motion of Mr. Bowser, the vote adopting the original report of the Committee on Sinking Fund was reconsidered.

Mr. Herbert moved to amend the report as follows, viz: "The Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund shall deposit the funds in one or more of the banks of the city, chartered or national, which will pay a fair rate of interest, and give good and ample security, said banks to have a capital of $300,000 each.

On motion of Mr. Bowser, the provision requiring that the banks receiving the city deposits shall have a capital of $300,000, was stricken out by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Eisenman, Hughes, Phillips, Herbert, Watson, Thixton and Bowser—7.

NAYS—President Morris, and Messrs. Stoll, Maxwell, McClaran, Bremaker and Boone—6.

Dr. Maxwell moved to amend by inserting two or more banks, which motion was lost, when the amendment submitted by Mr. Herbert was adopted, and the report, as submitted and amended, was adopted.

Col. Boone, from the Revision Committee, submitted a report on health, which was read and adopted.

Col. Boone, from the same, submitted a report on miscellaneous matter, which was read, when Mr. Bowser moved to amend by striking out the provision in regard to the sale of fresh meats, &c., which motion was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. McClaran, Hughes, Watson, Thixton and Bowser—5.

NAYS—President Morris and Messrs. Stoll, Maxwell, Eisenman, Phillips, Bremaker, Herbert and Boone—8.

Dr. Maxwell moved to amend the section so as not to include boat stores, which motion prevailed, when the report was adopted.

The report of the Revision Committee on public printing was read and adopted.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet again on Friday evening, March 5, 1869, at 7½ o'clock. Att: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

THE CITY.

Relieved.

General Swords, one of the oldest quartermasters in the army, has been relieved from duty in Louisville and placed upon the retired list.

"Twelve Times a Year."

We have received the March number of this excellent periodical. It is neatly printed and ably edited as usual, and is full of interesting reading matter.

Municipal Affairs.

The General Council meets in regular session to-night. As the time for a new *regime* is fast approaching, the old servants will doubtless make their legislation count.

The Baptist Church Fire.

It was erroneously stated yesterday that the East Baptist church, partially destroyed by fire Tuesday morning, was fully insured. There was, unfortunately, no insurance on the building.

Paying the Fiddler.

In the last three days about ninety cases on the monthly docket of the City Court have been heard. Fines have been imposed in a large proportion of cases. The aggregate amount, exclusive of costs, thus paid into the city treasury is $1,120.

How Was It?

We publish a communication this morning in reference to an act of the Legislature enlarging the city limits of Louisville, which presents a point of very general interest and is worthy of consideration.

"Carpet-bag Inspector."

Following on the heels of "K. K. Little Bo," the above rather tuneful inscription has appeared in big black letters on all the bill-boards and ash barrels, since yesterday morning. Who is the C. I., and who the K. K. L. B? and what do these cabalistic threatenings portend, any way?

Loss of Mules.

While a car-load of mules were disembarking at the Jeffersonville railroad depot, on Tuesday night, six of the animals, belonging to Mr. G. Elkin, of Garrard county, Ky., were lost. They had been purchased in Richland county, Illinois, and were valued at nine hundred dollars.

Missing Tile.

Some rascal, without the fear of the law before his eyes, spirited away from the City Court room yesterday the chapau—a jaunty Alpine—of one of the attorneys. The hatless barrister will prosecute the larcenist with uncommon will—if he gets the chance.

The Beautiful Snow.

From two o'clock yesterday afternoon until ten o'clock last night, the beautiful snow descended upon our devoted town; but the flakes were tiny and the earth rather steamy. Hence, the beautiful snow vanished almost as fast as it fell, and the moist places that knew it will know it no more forever.

Attempted Suicide.

The spouse of a well-known American citizen of African descent, living on Fourteenth street, between Chestnut and Magazine, attempted to commit suicide Monday morning last by taking laudanum. Her fell design was discovered a second before she gulped down the fatal potion, thus protracting her stay on this mundane sphere and cheating the coroner of a fee. The cause of the would-have-been "rash act" was a grave impropriety on the part of the laudanum-fancier. It is said that further proceedings in the case will be had in the Louisville Chancery Court. "Reputation, Iago, reputation."

Bad Story on Wood Benson.

The Lexington Observer and Reporter of yesterday observes and reports that Wood Benson, manager of the troupe lately performing at Odd Fellows' Hall in that city, disappeared on Monday, taking with him all the funds, and leaving the company in a destitute condition, many of them without even enough money to carry them to Louisville. It is said that Joe Jefferson generously provided some of them with means to defray their boarding expenses. The Lexington paper says this is not the first rascality of the kind, according to newspaper reports, that Benson has been guilty of, but he played the same game upon several merchants in Louisville, with whom he made large bills for the maintenance of his theater there, and then left the city.

Personal.

Every word said in the earnest article published elsewhere, suggesting to the delegates to the Mayoralty Convention the name of John W. Bowser, is well deserved. There is not in the city a more worthy or excellent gentleman, or one who would make a better or more efficient Mayor than Mr. Bowser.

Thomas J. Key, Esq., editor of the Corinth (Miss.) Model Farmer, is in the city on a business visit. We take pleasure in commending Mr. Key to all who would extend the trade of Louisville by advertising in the South.

J. M. Bryant, Esq., is spoken of in a communication this morning as a candidate for Mayor. Mr. B. is an intelligent and enterprising business man, and a most excellent gentleman. He would make a good Mayor.

Mr. John McElhone, published in a court report last week as having been fined for drunkenness, was not Mr. John McElhone, the blind gentleman. That's what's in a name.

Compromise It.

We have received two communications relating to the disagreements reported at the Democratic meeting last evening in the Eighth ward. Our correspondents represent the opposing sides of the question at issue, and speak warmly, of course. We delay the publication of the matter, however, in the hope that some accommodation may be obtained which will save us and the party the mortification of a public, and more or less heated, dispute. It is clearly our interest, and it ought to be our inclination, to settle our family jars among ourselves, so that we may go into the convention of the 13th as harmoniously as possible. We sincerely trust the contestants will come to some fair understanding. Meanwhile we feel assured that we are taking a just and warrantable license with their communications by holding them back until they have had time to review the transaction with somewhat more of reflection than could have followed immediately after so animated a division.

Inauguration Day.

Last evening, at a meeting of the committee upon firing a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the inauguration of President Grant, the following programme was decided upon: The Grant Guards will assemble at 9 o'clock this morning in Turner Hall, and proceed from thence to Capt. Tindell's headquarters, corner of Fifth and Green streets, where the cannon are stationed. After procuring the guns, the procession will move out Fifth street to Jefferson, down Jefferson to Seventh, thence to Main, up Main to Preston, out Preston to Jefferson, thence to Phoenix Hill, the command halting at Turner Hall for the delegations from New Albany and Jeffersonville.

All citizens having the disposition to do so are cordially invited to join the procession at Turner Hall, and participate in the exercises at Phoenix Hill.

Capt. Frank Harris, of the Louisville Transfer Company, has kindly supplied a splendid team of horses for the artillery.

A POSTOFFICE ON WHEELS.

Some of the New Rolling Stock of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Want of space at present forbids as full a description as would be desirable of the new and magnificent coaches recently added to the rolling stock of the Louisville and Nashville road. For beauty of finish, both external and internal, combined with great durability, their equals have never been started on any other road in the country. The great luxury of these railroad palaces is in the perfect smoothness with which they run. In their construction the three wheeled truck has been used, which combines safety with smooth running. As these are the first passenger coaches the company has attempted to build at their shops, it may well feel proud of the result of this effort, the success of which is mainly due to Mr. Owen, the manager of the car shops.

The new postal car is especially a novelty. As this order of postal cars is intended to revolutionize the transit of mails, it may be of some interest to our readers to know something about it. For several years the Postoffice Department has not been satisfied with the delays occasioned by mails having to lie over at the distributing postoffices to be redistributed. It was impossible to bag matter direct to every important office in the country, and these delays were bound to occur. Why, thought a sagacious agent of the Postoffice Department, cannot our agents traveling over their routes be so provided as to do the work of distributing the mails? The Department caught the idea at once, and have now established a regular postoffice on wheels. Well posted clerks are placed in charge at one end of the route, and when the terminus is reached the mails which used to slumber quietly in their leathern receptacles are all distributed, bagged and ready to be put on the connecting and outgoing train, instead of being put off at the depot to be carted off to the postoffice to lie over for the morning train. The introduction of this system in the main trunk lines North and South needed the connecting link on the Louisville and Nashville railroad to perfect its working. To the energy and foresight of Mr. P. H. Woodward, the special agent of the Postoffice Department, we owe the introduction of this valuable adjunct to our present efficient postal system.

These cars have already commenced running, in charge of competent clerks, selected principally from the large terminal postoffices.

We are informed that the car leaving here for Nashville in the morning is to return the same night, leaving Nashville at 6 P. M. It will be necessary, therefore, for postmasters along the route to be on the lookout for this train, so as to be ready to receive and dispatch their mails.

WRETCHED SPECTACLE.

A Drunken Woman Staggering and Falling About With a Babe in Her Arms.

One of the most pitiable characters that figured in the Police Court extravaganza yesterday morning, was a middle-aged woman named Jennie Raymond. The charge against her was drunkenness and disorderly conduct. On Tuesday, about noon, she started for Dr. Gilpin's office up town, to have her infant, fifteen months old, vaccinated. En route to the doctor's she paused and took a draught of port wine. Not being used to the vinous liquid, it befuddled her very suddenly and thoroughly. On reaching the physician's she was so intoxicated that she could not keep her balance, and toppled over divers times against chairs and tables and upon the floor, bruising herself and child at every fall. When the policeman arrived on the scene, the tipsy mother was stretched upon the floor, unable to budge, with her bleeding infant tightly folded to her breast. The little innocent was placed in some kind lady's hands, and its erring mother was carried, per express wagon, to the jail, where she remained in painful separation from her babe until yesterday morning. A proposition was made to keep the child away from the woman because of her dissolute habits; but she evinced such a passionate affection for the offspring of unknown paternity that the suggestion to part them was not urged. The court, after a salutary lecture, softened towards the "poor unfortunate," and she went acquit.

HAPPY SCENES.

A Day at the Kentucky School for the Blind.

On Monday last Mr. B. M. Patten, superintendent of the State school for the blind, in this city, was made the recipient of a very pretty demonstration of affection from the officers and pupils of the institution. It was Mr. Patten's birthday, and secret preparations which were successful through Mr. Patten's absence at Frankfort with a portion of the pupils for an exhibition before the General Assembly—had been under way for several days for its appropriate celebration. At an early hour on Monday morning the parlors were handsomely decorated with beautiful flowers and with festoons of evergreens. Over the folding doors, in a wreath of evergreen, was suspended a scroll containing a cheery line, which, during the subsequent proceedings, seemed realized by the genial spirit of good will, and poured forth in floods of song in unison with the choir of voices. At the back of the room was the motto in evergreens: "Scripsi—home, sweet home, vive dum, lan-desque manebunt." Above Mr. Patten's portrait was the inscription, in evergreen: "Delmont's Founder." A wreath of mistletoe, in lieu of laurel, hung over the top of the picture, and seemed to encircle Mr. Patten's honored brow.

Many tokens of regard from the officers and pupils were placed on a table in the center of the room. After the rooms were made ready the household was assembled and Mr. Patten was called from his room and summoned to the parlor. Having no inkling of what was on foot he was completely taken by surprise. As he entered the room the pupils sung a song of welcome "Good Morrow." After a piece by the orchestra of pupils, came a beautiful chorus called "A Birthday Greeting," the words of which were written by Miss Costello, a young lady pupil, and set to original music by Reuben Maclanahan, also a pupil of the school. The song and the music are productions of great merit. Mr. Patten then made some remarks thanking them for the demonstration of their regard for him. He alluded to the happy and prosperous condition of the school, and in this connection briefly reviewed the history of the institution during the twenty-seven years since he first began it with a single school pupil in a hired house in Sixth street, and contrasted its first feeble condition with its present prosperity. The house is still standing unchanged in outward appearance, but the school has vastly changed for the better. He then predicted for the school more prosperity during the present year than ever before, and expressed the confidence he felt in the co-operation of all in his striving for this most desirable end. He concluded by requesting all present to unite in prayer with one of the officers of the school. After a piece by the brass band, composed and arranged for the occasion by Mr. Maclanahan, one of the pupils, some time was spent in social intercourse, and in examining the numerous and handsome presents. The boys' present was a chromo of Bierstadt's "California Sunset," with a written expression of affection on the back of the picture: "May the respect and love of your boys ever keep this sunset unclouded." The girls gave two very pretty statuettes. Presently, at the ringing of the breakfast-bell, the band struck up a lively march, and all proceeded to the breakfast-room. Thus ended the proceedings of the morning.

Hon. James Harrison, Mr. Kendrick and Dr. T. S. Bell, of the Board Trustees, and some lady friend, spent the evening at the Institution very pleasantly. All seemed filled with a spirit of joy and gladness. During the evening there was singing by the pupils, both choral and solos, and it would be hard for one who has not heard them, to appreciate the accuracy and beauty of the performances of these pupils. The same remark applies to the performance of the orchestra and of the brass band. A violin solo by Mr. Groeskopf, a blind teacher, was particularly noticeable for its beauty.

Mr. Maclanahan got up a specimen of minstrel performance, which gave a great deal of pleasure to all who heard it. He has musical gifts of a high order, but it is hard to determine which has the ascendancy, his qualities as a humorist or his musical talents.

The day will be long cherished in the memory of all as a most delightful one. The tribute was well deserved, and was to one to whom the unfortunate blind of Kentucky owe a great debt of gratitude.

During the evening Mr. Patten addressed the President of the Board of Trustees, stating that he had struggled to make the Kentucky Institution for the Blind worthy of the Commonwealth that had so liberally nursed and cherished the school that it was not surpassed anywhere in Europe or America, and equalled by but few. Mr. Patten said he had studied to be skillful in its management, and had always succeeded until that day. But he was waited upon very early in the morning and informed by the teachers and pupils that the master was "barred out." That he was dethroned, and that for one day the edifice and everything about it was in their hands, and Mr. P. said they had done as they pleased throughout the day.

The President responded in an address to the "offenders," stating that he was satisfied that the trustees were delighted with this deed of insubordination, and that he was much gratified, in common with his colleagues of the trusteeship in knowing that the school on that day had pleased to do as it pleased. He said that the trustees would not object to the repetition of this style of insubordination at least once a year. That Mr. Patten richly deserved all the reverence and affection of blind pupils that could be bestowed on him, for he had made the Kentucky Institution for the Blind at least equal to any in the world.

WHAT RACE?

A Human Enigma Before the City Court.

With soiled sun-bonnet all slouched around her *os frontis*, effectually burying it from the most searching visuals, Emma Chamberlain quietly took a seat in the prisoner's chair in the City Court yesterday morning. She was charged with stealing clothing from one Florence Redd, a reddish-colored female. The plaintiff appeared in the midst of a galaxy of sable witnesses, who were ready to swear away the liberty and good name (?) of Emma. When the first of the negro deponents was introduced by the Commonwealth's Attorney, lo and behold, the defendant's lawyer put in a protest against negro testimony, on the ground that his client, Emma, was a white woman. This objection was strenuously pressed upon the Court, and the consequence was a very learned and long-winded controversy in regard to the race and color of the accused. From the slight glimpse those nearest the defendant were enabled to get, they concluded that she was Anglo-Saxon. Her attorney was quite sure of it; but the Judge was not satisfied. A policeman was directed to remove the interposing hood, examine the female phenomenon, and make a decision as to what human species she represented. After due inspection and reflection the policeman gave it as his opinion that Emma had negro blood in her veins. Then arose a discussion as to what per centum of African *elixir vitæ* constituted Emma one of the house of Ham. This question was settled with mathematical exactness; but there was still a doubt in some minds, and the Judge called upon two officers of the court to examine the subject and report their opinions. Both gentlemen agreed that Emma was a Caucasian, one reaching his conclusion from Emma's general appearance, and the other from her complexion, hair, and the structure of her nose. Here Martin Alonzo Walker made known that Emma had about a year since been convicted of grand larceny on negro testimony, and that he had obtained her pardon from the Governor by showing her to be a white woman. He was convinced that Emma was a pure-blooded Anglo-Saxon. One of the venerable members of the bar was heard to say that she had very few white habits. A darkey, waiting to be sworn, stated privately that Emma's mother was a very black negro, and her father a white man. The mistress of a low den of infamy came in and identified Emma as white, and as having been an inmate of her brothel for nine years. Others said that she associated with negroes almost exclusively. Numerous speculations were had among the legal gentlemen and outsiders, all of which tended to puzzle Judge Craig. He thought Emma's hair indicated Indian origin, and her complexion appeared to him more like Chinese or Albino or Octoroon than Caucasian. At this point, Emma's counsel rung the changes on her discharge, claiming that she was entitled to the benefit of every reasonable doubt. Judge Craig, unable to extricate his mind from its doubting process, ordered the enigmatical Emma to be discharged. She did not claim the goods alleged to have been stolen, and they were restored to their owner. To which of the human races does Emma Chamberlain belong? is a query yet to be solved.

ON TO SHELBY!

The Proposed Railroad a Fixed Fact.

The county of Shelby last Saturday voted, by 300 majority, a tax of $300,000 to construct the railroad from Shelbyville to Louisville. We are more than pleased to announce the fact. Shelby has at last realized the importance of railroad connections. We always believed she would do her duty. A rich and generous people will inevitably mark out a course of prosperity, and we only regret that she has so long failed to respond to her interests and duty. We now most cordially welcome her to a close and pleasant connection with us. By this route the distance to Frankfort is decreased fourteen miles, besides being on the direct route to Harrodsburg and Virginia; and we feel assured that the city of Louisville appreciates the efforts of Shelby, and will respond to all calls of aid when such friends strive to develop schemes of general welfare and prosperity.

A Biter Killed.

While Mr. Charles Harper was walking along Main street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth yesterday morning, a dog ran out on the pavement and caught him by the leg, tearing his pants and lacerating the flesh. Mr. H. procured a pistol and killed the vicious canine before he left the neighborhood.

THE MAYORALTY.

The Convention and M. A. Downing, Esq.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Now that all the wards have elected their delegates to the convention to be holden on the 13th proximo, and as many of the aspirants to the Mayoralty have button-holed those appointing as well as those appointed as delegates in their several interests, will you permit us to suggest that the convention aforesaid will do well to select a man of acknowledged capacity, and one whose aim is to perform scrupulously duties owing by him to his fellow-citizens, even at the expense of his personal interests? Such a man, allow us to say, is the enlightened and influential member of the present Legislature from the First ward, Mr. M. A. Downing. Whilst others have neglected the interests of their constituents to attend to the making up of this convention, Mr. Downing has remained at his post of duty in Frankfort. Let the convention nominate him, if they would please A MAJORITY OF THE CITIZENS.

Pay of Storekeepers.

Commissioner Rollins has written a letter to J. O'Donnell, U. S. Storekeeper, at Lawrenceburg, in which he says:

"The pay of a Storekeeper commences from the date (after assignment by the Commissioner) on which he enters upon duty at the warehouse to which he is assigned. His charges for Sundays will be allowed as for other days. Postage stamps required by the Storekeeper for official purposes will be furnished by the Collector. When convenient, however, the Deputy Collectors should forward their official matter to the Collector under his frank."

WARD MEETINGS LAST NIGHT.

Complete Lists of the Delegates to the Mayoralty Convention.

Meetings were held in all the wards last night at which delegates to the approaching Mayoralty Convention were selected. All the meetings were overwhelmingly attended, and there was a good deal of excitement in some quarters. In the Eighth ward there was a split and two sets of delegates were chosen. The result in the Tenth Ward was uncertained at eight half-past 11 o'clock. We append reports of meetings and lists of delegates.

[illegible]

...this morning, as soon as the session opened, fifty-nine Democratic members offered their resignations, thus breaking a quorum and bringing the session to an end. The *coup de etat* was not unexpected, it having been determined upon in caucus last night. A few members remained in order to make calls of the House and otherwise prevent further legislation. This leaves matters in a very bad state, not a single one of the appropriation bills having been passed, and the benevolent institutions, prisons, &c., are left unprovided for. Had the bolt been postponed until this afternoon, these would have been passed, and there could have been no danger of pressing the passage of the Constitutional amendment. A caucus of the Republican members was held immediately, but it was found that nothing could be done to right things. A committee of two Senators and three Representatives was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State. Governor Baker is now issuing writs for special elections in the vacated districts, and will call a special session of the Legislature to meet in April.

Considerable excitement was created in the western part of the city by the finding of a body belonging to a man last seen in a bad locality with a large sum of money. This, combined with several suspicious circumstances, leads the police to believe that a murder had been committed, and several desperate characters have been arrested. The matter is still in doubt, however.

FRANKFORT.

The Question of Adjournment.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, March 4.—The joint resolution indicating the 9th as the day for adjournment was reconsidered by the Senate this afternoon, and the 16th fixed upon.

CUBA.

Americans Released—Reinforcements for the Interior—The Clergy Against the Rebels—A Railroad Train Seized—The Rebels at Nassau Active.

HAVANA, March 3.—Mr. Utley and other prisoners, claiming American citizenship, have been released. The flagship Contoocook is here. Admiral Hoff is making active exertions for the protection of Americans.

Reinforcements are being sent to the interior by railroad.

The steamer Moclozumec sailed for Nuevitas and other ports, taking fifty thousand dollars to pay the troops and for munitions of war.

A ship has been chartered to take three hundred rebels to Fernando Po.

The bank announces that it will hereafter limit the exchange of notes for gold to the sum of ten dollars.

The Government is advertising for horses and mules for the army.

The Bishop of Havana has offered a sixth of his income for three months for the support of the volunteers, and the Cathedral clergy have followed his example.

A correspondent of the Prensa urges the Government to sequestrate the property of absent rebels.

Advices from Sagua report that the rebels on Saturday last tore up the railroad to the city and stopped the train of cars, mutilated the engine, and made prisoners of the engineer and railroad employes.

Cuban rebels at Nassau are very active, and it is reported that a steamer with a cargo of arms and crowded with men had arrived at Ragged Island on the 16th, on their way to Cuba.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 3.—The following bills were passed:

To raise revenue for the years 1869 and 1870.

To create the office of State Geologist and providing for a geological survey of the State.

To transfer Brown county from the First to the Second Judicial Circuit.

To amend the act to enable the owners of wet land to drain and reclaim the same.

The general appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Kinley, from the special committee on the investigation of the affairs of the Southern Prison, made the following report:

Mr. President, the committee to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate, requiring them to inquire into the management and condition of the Southern State Prison, have made the required investigation and instructed me to make the following report:

The committee examined a great many witnesses under oath, among them most of the officers, many of the employes, and one of the convicts of the prison.

Much of the testimony was contradictory. But the points, as brought out by the testimony, show an amount of corruption, brutality, and crime, and this by the officers and employes of the prison themselves, which, to say the least, is very discreditable to the parties concerned. Two of the directors of the said prison, Meredith and Ghee, have systematically farmed out their appointments—the warden and many of the employes being required to pay a bonus for the privilege of holding their positions.

Your committee found also, from the testimony, that the guards and other employes had free access to the female convicts; that the treatment of them has been disgusting, lecherous and brutal. Two witnesses refused to swear that they had not had illicit intercourse with the female convicts. The committee further found that Mr. Meredith, one of the directors, accepted a bribe, or a fee, as he preferred to call it, for services in obtaining the pardon of a convict. This fee was to be two thousand dollars in case of success.

The prisoner had already paid him ninety dollars for his services, and loaned him four hundred and fifty dollars. In his effort to obtain the pardon of the prisoner, Mr. Meredith made false representations to the Governor, stating that he had been under great personal obligation to the family of the convict, that the evidence on which he had been convicted was conflicting and uncertain, and that the case was one meriting Executive clemency.

The Governor ascertained in time to prevent the mischief of pardon that the representations of Meredith were all false; that his statements concerning his obligations to the family of the convict were sheer fabrications, and refused the pardon. In this hasty report our committee take great pleasure in stating that Mr. Ferrier, the former Director, Col. Schuler, the present Warden, and Mr. Sullivan, the present Chaplain, are exceptions to the above charges of corruption and crime.

Since Colonel Schuler took possession of his office there is evidence of reformation having taken place in the whole management of the prison, and the committee are glad to be able to commend him and the Chaplain as conscientious gentlemen and efficient officers.

As evidence of the foregoing statements the committee respectfully refer the Senate to the evidence taken in the examination, a copy of which is herewith submitted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

To the Democrats Who are to Determine Upon the Man We Need for Mayor.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Who would make us a better Mayor than John W. Bowser? The writer of this has had no conference with Mr. Bowser on the subject, nor does he know whether he would accept the nomination as Mayor; but he does know, and so do our citizens generally, that in point of fitness John W. Bowser could not be easily excelled as a Mayor, possessing all the requisite qualifications our city so much needs her chief executive should at this time have.

John W. Bowser is one of our oldest, as well as ablest citizens. His personal popularity; his incorruptible honesty and straightforward nature; his proud record as a useful and public-spirited citizen, and eminently clear-headed and efficient city legislator, as well as his unflinching, undeviating and ever reliable Democracy, are too generally known to justify an eulogy or review of the man and his capacity to make us an enterprising, incorruptible and economical Mayor; and the writer has no such purpose in view. He wishes only to suggest the name to the attention of those who think it important that Louisville should select the very best Mayor she can make out of the material she has.

John W. Bowser's Democracy is of the old school, and he has stood fast to his colors in storm and sunshine—in safety and peril—in the dark days of "Know Nothingism," and the bayonet and bastile days of Radicalism. In short, he is a true man—a man with intelligence to form and manliness to stand by an opinion or principle that he is satisfied is right, let assaults come from whom or in whatever shape they may.

He has done the city much service as councilman and in other public capacities. Who ever heard a whisper against his fair fame as an incorruptible public servant? Nobody. He is entirely above the reach of suspicion or detraction. He is thoroughly acquainted with public affairs and can run the machinery of our city government without danger of *faux pas*. His character is pronounced and he thinks and acts intelligently, reliably and independently. If he should be made Mayor we may depend upon it the man we elect, and no proxies or supes, *will be Mayor*—a Mayor such as Louisville in this critical period of her commercial interests ought to have and will be fortunate in securing.

If Mr. Bowser should be called upon I am sure he loves Louisville and her interests and feels too much solicitude about her future to decline when her citizens demand his services required at the head of her affairs.

This is certainly not intended to disparage the abilities or claims of any of the other eminent gentlemen who have heretofore been suggested. VOTER.

☞ We read the following in Fun, edited by Tom Hood: "The Music Times says that the lowering of the musical pitch in England is about to assume a practical form, for there is a great deal of musical pitch which defiles those who touch it. It would not be a bad beginning of the movement to abolish the percentage to singers. The next best step would be to abolish those critics who have been tarred with the same brush as—well, never mind."

☞ Some new scenes have recently been added to the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein" in Paris. One of these scenes is the examination of the conscripts. One of them is asked by the examining physician, "Are you able-bodied?" "No," says the conscript, "I am not." "What is your complaint?" "The same as that of our country—I have a bad constitution."

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Meeting of Merchants and Business Men at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Report of the Committee—Letter and Speech of A. Murdock, Esq., President of the Road.

The meeting at the Board of Trade Rooms to take action upon charges of discrimination by the managers of the Mobile and Ohio railroad against Louisville interests, was only moderately attended. The meeting was called to order by V. F. Armstrong, Esq., and Mr. Henry V. Sanders read the following report:

To the Louisville Board of Trade:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee, appointed to visit Frankfort and confer with Mr. A. Murdock, President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, have the honor to report that they proceeded to Frankfort and had an interview with him, during which the questions at issue were fully discussed. At the suggestion of the committee Mr. Murdock returned with them to Louisville, and this morning they had a conference with him, at which Mr. Fink and Mr. VanAlstine were present by invitation, and an investigation of the freight tariffs was made.

The committee finds, that, while in some instances third and fourth-class freights are carried from Columbus, Ky., to way points on the Mobile and Ohio railroad for only five and ten cents more per hundred than from Humboldt, and sometimes even at the same rates, yet in no instance, so far as is shown by the tariff, are they carried for less from Columbus than from Humboldt. Mr. Murdock insists that the tariff rates are equally adhered to by the agent of his road in St. Louis as by the L. and N. railroad in giving rates to points on his road. That is to say, that shippers in St. Louis have no advantage of special rates over Louisville shippers. It has also been asserted, and it is claimed that the assertion can be proved, that discriminations have been and are made against Louisville in bringing cotton up the M. and O. railroad. On this point Mr. Murdock has promised, that, if the proof be brought, the abuse will be corrected.

As to the detention of the Louisville freights at Humboldt, Mr. Murdock says that it arises from a scarcity of rolling stock on his road, which is insufficient during the pressure of the cotton season to move freight as it arrives. That pressure is now almost over for the present season, and he hopes that, before the next, his road may be in better condition than heretofore.

The committee begs to submit herewith a letter from Mr. Murdock to them upon the points mentioned, and other matters of interest in this connection, to which the attention of the Board is called, and respectfully asks to be discharged.

J. J. PORTER,
J. W. GOSLEE,
L. L. HYATT,
A. E. CAMP,
J. W. BATCHELOR,
HENRY V. SANDERS,
Committee.

Louisville, March 3, 1869.

Mr. Sanders also read the following communication, addressed to the committee by Mr. Murdock:

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 2, 1869.

Messrs. Goslee, Hyatt, Porter, Sanders and others, Committee of Chamber of Commerce:

GENTLEMEN—Referring to our pleasant interviews upon the subject of charges made by your merchants against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, I beg leave to place in writing the statements made to you. Our company has never discriminated either for or against your market, or any other. It is with us a fixed policy, adopted after full discussion and much thought, that this policy must not under any circumstances be deviated from. You will at once perceive that unless we so adhere to it we should at once involve ourselves in inexplicable difficulties, from the fact that we are a long trunk road, and coming directly in conflict with all the commercial cities in the West and Southwest.

It has been stated by some of your committee that discriminations have been made on cotton freights against Louisville, and the party has promised me to bring the particular case to my attention, when the proper remedy will be promptly applied if found true, as it is without authority and contrary not only to the fixed policy of our company but in violation of orders.

The discrepancies of classification between our road and the Louisville and Nashville it is believed can be satisfactorily adjusted between us and the officers of that road. You have called my attention to the fact that the grouping of stations in our local tariff while they do not discriminate against Louisville yet fail to give her the advantage which her position or distance should justly entitle her to, will receive full consideration. The difficulty of detention of freights at Humboldt, complained of, has arisen from the poverty of our company and the consequent inability to furnish the necessary amount of rolling stock. This will be gradually overcome as our company and country recuperates from the effects of a destructive war which involved the loss of nearly our entire equipment. With the hope that the commercial and social relations of our company and its officers with your city and its merchants will hereafter be such as to promote our mutual interest, I am,

Yours, very respectfully,
A. MURDOCK, Pres't M. & O. R. R.

After the report had been received and the committee discharged, Mr. Murdock, being present, was invited to address the meeting, to which he responded in a brief address, in which he so fully answered our question and so clearly vindicated the Mobile & Ohio railroad from the charges preferred against it, that the meeting passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board has heard the explanation of Mr. Murdock, the President of the Ohio and Modile railroad, in reference to the discriminations against our city, and we feel satisfied, if such discriminations have been made, that they have not been done by said road, during the administration of Mr. Murdock as President, intentionally; and as he has assured us that the Louisville and Nashville railroad is authorized to make special rates to through points, on or over his road, mile for mile, and thus will prorate, the Louisville Board of Trade would respectfully ask our Legislature to grant the relief asked for by said Mobile and Ohio railroad.

Mr. Armstrong then announced that the finances of the Board of Trade were not in a healthy condition, and asked the members to pay their dues.

The meeting then adjourned.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, March 4.

The New Albany papers are quarreling about the price of city printing.

Nicholas Kleber's house, in Corydon, was burned last Friday night. It was unoccupied at the time.

Oliver Pool, Capt. Thos. Humphreys, John Shroader, and John Dorst are mentioned as candidates for Alderman from the Fourth ward.

John Graham, a young man of twenty-five years of age, was yesterday fined $8 65 for associating with infamous women. He stayed the fine.

Colonel A. G. Dennis, late of the Sixteenth Indiana volunteers, now practicing law in Henderson, Ky., was in the city yesterday. He reports his town in a flourishing condition.

The Board of County Commissioners yesterday visited the County Poor-house, and found the affairs of that institution in a good condition. Sixty-four paupers are now enjoying the county hospitalities.

George Lyman, Esq., Secretary of the Board of School Trustees, yesterday afternoon filed his annual report with the County Auditor, Charles Sackett, to be presented to the Board of County Commissioners.

Mrs. Elizabeth Colby, fifty-five years of age, was arraigned before Mayor Hart yesterday for prostitution. She pled guilty, and having no money to pay the fine of $9 15 assessed against her she was compelled to go to jail.

The canvassers appointed to take the vote of the city on the question of taking stock in the New Albany and St. Louis Railway were actively at work yesterday, and received affirmative votes in nine cases out of ten. So say the friends of the enterprise.

George Jenkins, a brickmason employed on the addition to the glass-works, fell from the wall on which he was working yesterday, and received injuries so severe that it was found necessary to take him to the County Asylum. He lately came from Delhi, Hamilton county, Ohio.

There is some prospect of the boundaries of the different wards being changed as follows: First ward to be extended from Upper Tenth street to the eastern corporation line; Second ward to Upper Tenth street; Third ward to Upper Sixth street; Fourth ward to Pearl street; Fifth ward to Lower Second street.

An election for a Board of Directors by the stockholders of the New Albany and Charlestown pike was held in the County Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, resulting in the following gentlemen being chosen: Fountain North, Elias S. Dils, Fred. Morgan, Wm. S. Culbertson, Moses Irwin, John McCullough, and Thomas M. Brown. An election of officers was entered upon and Jno. McCullough elected President and L. G. Matthews Secretary. About $7,500 worth of stock has been subscribed. The road will be a little over five miles long, and will strike the Jeffersonville and Charlestown pike at the old Howard place. The cost of construction will be about $30,000. The work will begin shortly.

The following real estate transfers have been made since Friday last:

Morris McDonald to Mary A. Lapsley, interest in Rolling Mill	$2,833 33
John W. Marshall to Andrew P. Gwin, south half of lot 66, McDonald street, plat 72	50 00
Catharine A. Hatton and others to Harriet M. Stacy, lot 56 in plat 13, Spring street	100 00
Francis X. Fraaz to Jacob Vetterlin, und. ¼ of 86 acres, 2 roods, and 11 perches of n. e. qr., 15, 2, 6, (except)	2,000 00
Isaac Ferguson's heirs to John S. Coffman, und. ⅔ of e. ½ of n. w. qr. of 3, 2, 5, 68 78-100 acres	350 00
Cyrus C. Robbins to Elizabeth Murphy, s. 15 feet of, n. 25 feet of lot 12, Vincennes street, plat 206	400 00
E. R. Day to Michael Borsig, 120 by 120 feet of c. of 29, Illinois grant	400 00
James M. Hains to Mary Dryden, 50 27-160 acres of n. e. qr., 5, 3, 6	2,400 00
Nehemiah Keith and others to Mary Keith, 130-160 acres of s. e. qr. of 2, 3, 5	750 00
Total	$9,283 33

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, March 4.

Colonel L. S. Shuler, Warden of the Southern Prison, was in Indianapolis yesterday.

The cooperies of this city are quite busy, but find it difficult to get working material.

Last week 1,136 bales of cotton and 311 hogsheads of tobacco went north over the "Jeff." road.

The citizens of Jeffersonville looked anxiously for some news from Indianapolis as to the action of the Legislature on the bill to suspend the operation of the county seat law, but nothing definite was learned. A citizen who was at the capital on Monday reported everything favorable.

The Methodist Episcopal church South, worshiping in the hall of Engine Co. No. 2, will hold a protracted meeting, commencing to-night. Several eminent ministers from Louisville will take part in the services. Rev. Richard Deering will preach on Thursday and Friday nights, and Rev. Dr. Sehon at 3 o'clock on Sunday.

Mr. John N. Ingram, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Jeffersonville city schools, submitted on yesterday the following report of the condition of the school funds for the year ending March 1, 1869, to the Board of Commissioners of Clark county:

TUITION REVENUE.

To balance on hand March 1, 1868	$1,882 23
To amount received from county treasurer	4,332 66
	6,214 89
By amount paid out for tuition	4,050 00
	$2,164 89

SPECIAL SCHOOL REVENUE.

To balance on hand March 1, 1868	$ 155 29
To amount received from county treasurer	2,167 83
	2,323 12
By amount paid out for repairs, &c.	1,948 01
Balance on hand March 1, 1869	$ 375 11

THE CITY BOUNDARY.

An Interesting Case of Legislative Sleight of Hand.

To the Honorable Representatives of the City of Louisville to the Legislature:

The large body of that portion of your constituency who occupy the little farms, gardens and pasture patches, added to the limits of the city at the late session of the Legislature, have quietly and patiently waited till now near the close of your session for the restoration in the boundary bill as published the following proviso in that bill, as passed by the Legislature, viz:

"*Provided*, however, that the territory hereby added to the city of Louisville by this act shall not be subject to taxation for city purposes, until the same shall be laid off by streets and alleys and divided into lots."

Your unsophisticated country constituents have not desired to appear to memorialize the Legislature, asking that honorable body to order this act to be published as originally passed, and as they were passed. They took it for granted that the Legislature would protect its own dignity and honor; and that any call upon them to do so might justly be construed as an impertinence. For a less reason than this they did not know how to go to this proceeding, now, as they could easily do, the enormous outrage involved in allowing a City Council, at its pleasure, to secure a bill from the Legislature without the notice to the parties interested, which the general statute requires, under guise of extending the city limits, to throw the net-work of its tax system over a large part of a county, or even a whole county or two counties—for our progressives talk of taking in Bullitt county also—and confer in exchange the empty honor of calling "ours" schools which our children cannot reach, gas lamps that we seldom see lighted, pavements on which we may stamp off the load of mud gathered in reaching them, and a police system which allows us the privilege of being knocked down and robbed if ever we attempt to pass from the gas lights to our homes, with the glorious distinction in connection with this of having our names figure among the items of the city papers as in the cause of city extension.

But while thus restrained by a sense of delicacy and the respect due our Representatives as gentlemen of honor, from formally asking you to see that the Legislature protect its own dignity and honor by causing its own acts to be published as passed, we feel constrained to say that the delay of the Legislature to act in the case, until now at the very heel of the session, renders us uneasy. Though startled somewhat by the very remarkable letter of Representative White of January 11th, to Mayor Tompkins, which might be construed as a hint to the City Council to take advantage of the blunder of the clerk or printer in publishing the law to keep out a proviso, without which the law could never have been passed, yet, as our city fathers have taken no action in the case, we supposed the correction would be made as a matter of course, and therefore have remained silent till now.

It needs only a moment's reflection, gentlemen, to show you the great importance of having this error corrected. For as a matter of course, the attempt to tax our farms and gardens as city lots will be resisted in the courts, and thus bring into review the whole history of this new boundary act. This omission in the publication of an important proviso of the law has as we suppose been an unintentional error somewhere; if not it implies crime somewhere; and after the lapse of a year or two in the cause of judicial investigation the natural tendency will be to infer from the failure to correct the error when discovered an intention on the part of somebody to procure the mutilation of a law of this Commonwealth. And the fact that only a few months before, under a boundary act of the previous Legislature, the people in the district in which it was proposed to add to the city when allowed a voice in the matter, almost unanimously voted down the proposition, will give color to the suspicion of foul play in this omission of the proviso of the law, suddenly procured by the City Council, without notice a year after.

The writer of this note was not one of those who voted against the annexation last year; nor one who would object to being taxed for city purposes as now taxed for State purposes on the value of the land simply as farm and garden land; nor one who suspects that there was anything more than unintentional error in the omission of the proviso here referred to in the publication of the law. But being one who desires to avoid trouble and especially to avoid being placed in a position before the courts to seem to be charging fraud upon public men whom he so highly esteems as the men representing Louisville both in the city Council and in the Legislature, he ventures to address you this reminder before the Legislature closes its session.

Respectfully yours, JEFFERSON.

SOUTHERN INDIANA.

Vincennes has a new Commandery of Knights Templar.

The State Treasurer paid warrants on account of legislative expenses during the last month to the amount of $27,383 39.

Gen. Gresham, of New Albany, declines the position of collector for the port of New Orleans.

Hon. James N. Tyner's official majority is four thousand and four hundred, being a gain over the October election.

The Princeton Democrat is informed by the treasurer that Gibson county is out of debt—the first time in six years.

The receipts of the State Treasury in February were $79,039 05, and the disbursements $50,324 98. Balance in the Treasury, March 1st, $315,921 36.

The 46th Indiana regiment have formed a permanent organization at Logansport. The first annual reunion will be held in December, 1869.

The collection of internal revenue in the Indianapolis district for February was $35,388 72.

McGill & Co., of Indianapolis, lost $3,000 by fire on Tuesday. They were insured for $1,000.

The Vincennes Sun says the people of Washington township are excited over the discovery of silver ore in their county, and claim it is of a rich variety.

A Chicago detective was victimized out of twenty-five dollars in Indianapolis, on Monday morning, by a confidence operator. This is pretty good for a citizen of the brisk city of Chicago, and a detective at that.

A poor woman of Richmond recently received information that by the death of a relative in Texas she had fallen heir to an immense fortune. She at once went to see about it.

The number of children attending the public schools in Evansville is over twenty-six hundred. Fifty-five teachers are employed. The total value of school property in Evansville is estimated at $165,000.

William Mills, an old gentleman of Kokomo, was killed at the crossing of the Indianapolis, Peru, and Chicago, and Chicago, Columbus, and Indiana Central railways, on Saturday, by being run over by a freight train of the latter railway.

The present number of the inmates of the Marion county Asylum for the Poor is 132, of whom twenty-nine are insane, ten idiots, three blind, and one deaf and dumb. The number of births in the Asylum the last quarter was seven. Thirty-two were discharged from the Asylum during the quarter.

On Friday an affray occurred at St. Francisville, between Alex. Trindell, saloon-keeper, and two other parties, in which the former was shot two or three times with a revolver, and one of the other men severely cut with a knife. Mr. T. was alive at last accounts, but his wounds are considered dangerous.

The Vincennes Western Sun gives an account of a terrible tragedy which occurred on Friday last at R. J. McKenney's mill, about twelve miles below that city, between Jonathan O'Haver and Milton Bergestresser, resulting in the almost instant death of one of the parties and the probable mortal wounding of the other. The quarrel originated over a game of cards, in which B. struck O'H. with brass knucks. The latter then retired, armed himself with a huge hunting knife, and encountering B. plunged it into him, the blade penetrating the right breast, inflicting a terrible wound. The injured man, in spite of his dreadful wounds, made his way into the house, procured a double-barreled shot-gun, and discharged the contents into the back of his adversary, who was retreating, killing him almost instantly. Both men had borne good names among their friends and associates, and were regarded as among the most prominent and reliable workmen at the mill.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 2.—The following Senate bills were passed:

To save pending suits at the time of the taking effect of an act to repeal sections 43 and 44 of an act declaring who may make a will, etc., approved December 31, 1865.

To regulate the salaries of county officers.

Authorizing voluntary organizations to acquire lands for cemetery purposes, which have been used for five years for such purposes.

To allow cities to acquire lands for public parks.

Appropriating $15,000 to complete the State building, corner of Washington and Tennessee streets.

Authorizing the classification of the Boards of Directors of railroad companies.

To provide for the collection of forfeited recognizances.

Providing for the organization and control of savings banks.

HOUSE.

Petitions, &c.—From the citizens of Gosport, praying for a law incorporating that town.

From forty citizens of Knox county, on the subject of temperance.

Bills that Failed—House bill No. 82, to amend section 2 of an act to provide for the protection of wild game, so as to allow of the netting of quail from the 1st of October to the 1st of February.

House bill No. 93, to amend section 15 of the act of December 25, 1865, to create a Normal School.

Bills and resolutions passed.—House bill No. 178, to so amend the fifth section of the township trustee election act as to make it correspond with the enrolled act of the present session for biennial elections.

For Congressional instructions for granting land warrants to soldiers and sailors of the Union army.

Establishing a Geological Bureau, and to combine the office of State Geologist with the State Board of Agriculture—the Geologist to report to the State Board of Agriculture—and making an appropriation of $5,000 for the support of said Bureau.

To amend the tenth section of an act providing for the election and qualification of Justices of the Peace, and defining their jurisdiction, powers and duties in civil cases, approved June 9th, 1865, was read a third time. The bill increases the jurisdiction to $300 in trial, and to $500 where judgment is confessed.

Repealing section one of the act prescribing the number and defining the powers and duties of constables, and prescribing the time of electing the same—the bill makes constables elected in October serve two years.

To amend the 5th section of an act approved March 6, 1867, entitled an act to provide for a general system of Common Schools, the officers thereof, and the respective powers and duties of said officers properly connected therewith, and prescribing the fees for certain offices therein named, and for the establishment of libraries, etc.

To amend the 21st section of an act authorizing a company to construct the Aurora and Laughery turnpike, fixing tolls, etc., approved February 15, 1848.

Requiring Township Trustees to examine the dockets of the Justices of the Peace as to their delinquences in passing over fines, etc., to the proper officers.

Mr. Osborn's House bill No. 103, declaring certain contracts, by note, to pay attorneys' collection fees void, was taken up and read the third time.

To repeal certain sections of the registry law of March 11th, 1867. The feature of this bill is the section requiring that all ballots shall hereafter be numbered.

CITY FEATURES.

Grand Opening Day of New Styles at Green & Green's.

Saturday, the 6th inst., they will introduce the spring style of silk and cassimere dress hats, together with many new styles in soft and stiff brims. Those having irregular shaped heads should call early and leave their orders at corner of Fourth and Main.

☞ The very handsome place of Mr. Joseph Pargny, about three miles from the city, near the Bardstown road, is offered for sale at a low price by Mr. D. F. Hogan. It is most eligibly situated and in every way is one of the most desirable places in the county.

☞ The "Standard" shirt, made by Green & Green, is a genuine home-made shirt, and is warranted to wear satisfactorily. It costs only eighteen dollars to have a half dozen made to order.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. F. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1869.

A. T. Gilmore, shooting at Wm. Bunce, and vice versa; continued until Friday.

John Arnold, drunk and disorderly; continued until Thursday.

Jenny Raymond, drunk and disorderly; discharged.

Wm. Gray, Jr., shooting and wounding Charles Weible with intent to kill; continued until Thursday.

Joseph Burnett, assault and battery on Terry Ridge; continued.

Strather Taylor, maliciously cutting Isaac W. Clark (both small negro boys); $300 to answer.

James Spalding, stealing a pocket-book containing $5 in money and other valuables from Mrs. Josephine M. Leiber; $500 to answer.

James Winston, cutting James Sullivan, colored, with intent to kill; $200 to answer.

Emma Chamberlain, stealing clothing from Florence Redd; discharged.

Mary McBride, drunk and disorderly; $5 fine, and $100 for thirty days.

The call of the monthly docket was resumed, and the following named parties were fined: Henry Brumleve, $50; Nancy Allen, $10; Christ Langlace, $10; Chas. Hickey, $50; Jas. Mulkay, $50; Florence McCarty, $100; Elizabeth Watts, $20; Alice Brown, $20; Mollie Baldwin, $10; Carrie Dumont, $20; Alice Smith, $20; Mollie Ryan, $30; Hattie Whiting, $20; J. B. Mellvain, $20; Agnes Foster, $20; Mattie Johnson, $30; Jenny Reilly (two cases), $40.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

Dr. Robert Durrett against John T. Rogers. This is a suit for $281 for medicines and medical services, as per account filed with the petition. The defendant denied the greater portion of the account. The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $75.

In the case of Brannin, Summers & Co. against Ross and Burks, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendants.

UNITED STATES COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

United States against twenty-five barrels of whisky—Moses Reineman, of Chicago, claimant. The trial of this case consumed the whole day. After hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the United States. Gen. Bate, of Chicago, assisted Mr. Goodloe in the defense of the case. Col. Bristow represented the United States.

Just before the adjournment of the court, the case of the United States against fifty barrels of whisky was called. F. F. Ryan is the claimant. A demurrer to the information was filed. The case will probably be tried to-day, and, if so, will consume the whole day.

The grand jury have not yet reported any indictments.

DR. YANDELL.

He Consents to Become a Candidate for the School Board.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

In answer to the call of my friends and neighbors, contained in your paper of yesterday, I can but say that my name is at their service for the position of School Trustee.

Respectfully, D. W. YANDELL.
LOUISVILLE, March 3, 1869.

A Call.

As the successful management of the vast resources of our metropolis demands that the office of Mayor should be filled by a man of acknowledged ability in financial matters, and believing that J. M. Bryant, Esq., possesses in an eminent degree the qualifications desired, it he will consent to become a candidate for the office he will be supported by A HOST OF FRIENDS.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, 1869.

The local money market continues to work close, with an active demand for money which the regular banks and banking houses are not in a situation to fully meet. The return flow of currency from the rural districts has barely commenced, and until the spring trade is fully inaugurated loans will be restricted to regular depositors and customers. The rates of interest are unchanged. The regular bank rate is 9 per cent.; at the banking houses 12 to 15 per cent. is obtained, while in the outside market private lenders are able to obtain much higher figures.

In regard to the New York money market the Tribune of the 1st inst. says:

Money was in good supply at 6@7 per cent. on miscellaneous stocks, and at 5 per cent. on Government bonds. Commercial paper finds ready sale at 7@9 per cent., and large transactions are reported. Since the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to gold contracts, there has been an increased demand for gold paper from parties who heretofore declined buying it. Notes payable in coin now find ready sale.

The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $2,050,171, in specie of $2,518,788, and legal tenders $162,148. The loss in currency is from payments to the Treasury for internal revenue. No currency has been shipped this week, and none has been received from the country of any amount.

Eastern Exchange was in active demand today at par buying to 1-10 premium selling.

The 10 A. M. dispatch to the Commercial News Department reported that the New York gold market opened at 132⅛, and closed at 131⅞. Gold loans were reported "none," and sterling exchange steady at 109½@109⅞. There is little doing in this market.

Messrs. Morton, Galt & Co., bankers, No. 150 Main street, furnish the following quotations of gold and silver, as also quotations for Government bonds and local stocks and bonds:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	130½	131½
Silver ¼s and ½s	128	
Silver dimes	122	

The gold question in all of its various phases and bearings upon the business interests of the country—production, export, influence upon values, payment of the public debt, etc.—is being again discussed in all the leading journals. The New York World of the 1st inst. in a lengthy article discussing the subject in many of its details, says:

The total amount of specie exported from the city of New York for the six years since 1862 aggregate about $390,000,000, while for the whole of the year 1861 they were only $4,216,250. Up to the time of the passage of the legal tender act of February, 1862, from December, 1860, our markets were favorable to large exports of our produce and limited importations of foreign merchandise. The American product gold was the dearest article of produce in our markets from December, 1860, to February, 1862, and the natural result was that, gold being the dearest of our products, we exported only the small amount of $4,216,250 in the whole of that year, and this was counterbalanced by imports of specie, so that in point of fact we retained in the country the whole of our gold and silver product. If it be desirable to keep our gold and silver product in the country, then the financial policy which governed the country during the year 1861 is the correct one. Mr. Chase, as Secretary of the Treasury, reversed this, and Mr. McCulloch has copied Mr. Chase. The *bete noir* of the Treasury Department and, for that matter, of the whole country since January, 1862, has been to make gold relatively the cheapest American product in the market. The result has been extraordinary exports of gold to Europe, so that the Bank of England and the Bank of France have forced into their vaults, by this Salmon P. Chase mania for making gold unnaturally cheap, our share as well as their own of the gold on the market. For the year 1868 the exports of specie from the port of New York were $76,495,265, while the exports of other produce were only $163,460,442 in currency—equal to about $112,000,000 in gold. Under a financial policy favorable to American interests, we ought to have shipped no gold at all. This is more especially true of this country at a time when it has in circulation about $700,000,000 of demand liabilities, or paper money, which it professes to be anxious to redeem in specie. If sincerely anxious to redeem this paper money in specie, why then initiate a policy in 1862 which makes gold the cheapest article in the country, and thus drive it away to Europe? When there is a drain for specie on the Bank of England, the remedy which that institution applies is to advance the price of gold, through the rate of discount, until gold is so dear in the London market that it is impossible to ship it from there without loss, and the profit to be made by other countries in sending it there is such as to cause gold to flow into the London market. The Bank of England policy has common sense on its side as well as the laws of finance. Unless Gen. Grant's administration reverses the whole policy of Secretaries Chase and McCulloch in regard to gold, the national credit will suffer and specie payments will be postponed indefinitely. A policy must be initiated which shall accumulate gold in the Treasury Department, in the vaults of our banks and in the country generally by making the price of gold so high on our market that foreigners cannot ship it abroad. A high price for gold decreases the importations of merchandise, by making them so dear that they will not pay to import, and it increases our exports of produce by making them so cheap in gold that every surplus of other products is taken from us by foreigners and paid for in cash.

In plain terms, this policy of keeping the price of gold low enriches Europe at the expense of the United States. It is a practical absurdity to talk of the resumption of specie payments so long as this ignorance on the gold question prevails with our Government banks and other institutions, and the public. If continued, it will bring bankruptcy on our leading commercial houses of high standing as disastrous in its consequences as that of Overend, Gurney & Co. in London. The absorption of our bonds by Europe is "lovely," and makes all things *couleur de rose* as far as it goes; and, if this transfer of European capital to this continent were used in reproducing new wealth profitably, it would be well enough. But the facts are that Europe pays us for our bonds, selling at 80 cents on the dollar, in dry goods and other articles of luxury at 110 to 120 cents on the dollar, which we consume and which are destroyed within the year. The payment in produce or specie concludes a transaction. Not so, however, with bonds. The payment by bonds at 70 or 80 cents on the dollar entails an annual remittance of 6 per cent. in gold for fourteen to seventeen years, besides the final payment of 100 cents in gold. For example, we owe for interest every year, say:

$900,000,000 of 5-20 bonds at 6 per cent.	$54,000,000
$600,000,000 other securities	36,000,000
Annual interest due Europe	$90,000,000

This estimate shows that Europe drains the United States every year of about $90,000,000 in gold for interest on investments which cost Europe on an average about $800,000,000, equal to an interest of nearly 12 per cent. per annum. In other words, Europe will draw from America in twenty years $1,800,000,000 in gold for interest, besides $1,400,000,000 for principal, making a total of $3,200,000,000 in gold which the people of the United States have to work and pay for to benefit Europe.

The exports of specie for the week ending February 27 were as follows:

Feb. 23	Steamship Allemannia, London—Mexican dollars	$11,336 00
" 23	Steamship Allemannia, Southampton—Gold bars	31,833 23
	Silver bars	53,853 21
" 23	Steamship Allemannia, Paris—Silver bars	26,420 00
" 24	Steamship Cuba, Liverpool—Mexican dollars	15,000 00
" 24	Brig F. J. Merryman, Curacoa—American gold	16,000 00
" 25	Steamship Moro Castle, Havana—Spanish gold	465,855 00
" 25	Brig Eliza Thomson, Ponce—American silver	10,000 00
" 25	Steamship Bremen, Bremen—Mexican silver	6,059 00
" 27	Schooner Louise A. Van Brunt, Fagardo—American silver	25,000 00
" 27	Schooner Chas. Thompson, Para—American gold	7,500 00
" 27	Steamship Quaker City, Havana—Spanish doubloons	415,600 00
	Patriot doubloons	9,420 00
Total for the week		$1,093,967 44
Previously reported		5,352,395 56
Total since January 1, 1869		$6,446,363 00

The following table shows the exports of specie from the port of New York to foreign ports for eighteen years, from January 1st to February 27, 1869, and for the corresponding period in the other years:

1869	$ 6,446,369	1860	$2,612,821
1868	11,445,352	1859	6,381,005
1867	5,267,564	1858	9,015,712
1866	4,671,201	1857	4,209,380
1865	4,187,047	1856	3,513,929
1864	4,407,667	1855	3,781,349
1863	9,323,881	1854	2,737,450
1862	7,067,520	1853	2,580,747
1861	1,259,877	1852	6,862,057

The 10:25 A. M. dispatch reported the New York Government bond market quiet, and the 2:25 P. M. dispatch reported the market steady, though, as compared with yesterday's quotations, there is a decline on all descriptions. In this market there is a corresponding weakness reported, with light sales.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-twenties 1861	114½	115½
Five-twenties 1862	113½	114½
Five-twenties 1864	112½	113½
Five-twenties 1865	113	114½
Five-twenties (new) 1865	111½	112½
Five-twenties 1867	111½	112½
Five-twenties 1868	111½	112½
Ten-forties	104½	105½

The following is an exhibit of the course of prices in New York since Monday:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
5-20s of 1861	115½	115½	115⅜		⅛
5-20s of 1862	117½	117½	117⅜		⅛
5-20s of 1864	114	113½	113⅝		⅜
5-20s of 1865	114⅝	115	114½		⅛
5-20s of 1865, new	112½	112½	112⅜		⅛
5-20s of 1867	112⅝	112½	112⅜		⅛
5-20s of 1868	112⅝	112½	109¾		⅛
10-40s	105⅝	105½	105⅝		⅛

The New York Times says:

The appreciation of our bonds in Europe brings up a curious question. As matters now stand the price in New York is based on the London quotation and the price of gold. If they should rise to par, at what point would they cease to advance in the United States? It is evident that they may advance 18 per cent. in Europe before they reach par, but it is not likely that the home price would follow them up, because it would carry them to 132 or 133, and they would not be worth that as an investment bond. At what point, therefore, will the foreign price leave the quotations on this side? 115 is probably a fair figure for 1862 five-twenties, should the premium on gold decline considerably, and any large advance in Europe must be almost entirely reflected in a decline in gold. Speculation has forced them beyond a fair investment price in New York, and they may go higher, or be sustained there; but they cannot advance to 130 or over here, while they may rise to par or over in Europe. Hence there must come a time when the European quotations will cut loose or differ from the domestic price, and the rise will be solely shown in the decreasing value of gold.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—There was a more active demand to-day especially, in Frankfort subscription bonds, of which some good sales have been reported. Nashville is scarce and firm:

STOCKS.

National bank, first	113½@114½
National bank, second	97 @ 98
National bank, Planters'	97 @ 98½
National bank, city	102 @103
Bank of Kentucky	93½@ 94½
Bank of Louisville	96½@ 97½
Merchants' bank	118½@119½
Commercial bank	83 @ 84
Northern bank	110 @112
Citizens' bank	100 @110
People's bank	102 @103½
Mechanics' bank	100 @101
Western Financial Corporation bank	73 @ 75
Falls City Tobacco bank	97 @ 98
Masonic bank	101 @102
Security bank	103 @105
Louisville Insurance Company bank	100 @110
Farmers' bank	90 @ 95
Western Insurance Company bank	120 @121
German Insurance Company bank	160 @161
Gas Company stock	150 @151
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	90 @100
L. & F. R. R. (common)	65 @ 66
Jeff., Mad. & Ind. Railroad	45 @ 50
Louisville & Nashville Railroad	63½@ 64½

BONDS.

City for street improvements	74½@ 75½
City for bounty	78½@ 79½
City for school purposes	76½@ 77½
City for Jeffersonville Railroad	80 @ 81
City for Lou. and Nash. R. R. (M. S.)	79 @ 80
City " " " (L. E.)	78 @ 79
City for Wharf (new)	79 @ 80
City for wharf (old)	81 @ 82
City for waterworks (old)	80 @ 82
City for waterworks (new)	77½@ 78½
Waterworks bond	80 @ 82
Canal bond (first issue)	90 @ 92
Canal bond (second issue)	80 @ 81
Canal bond (third issue)	80 @ 81
Canal bond (fourth issue)	81 @ 82
Kentucky State bond (old)	99 @100
Kentucky State bond (new)	90 @ 92
Jeffersonville Railroad bond (old)	93 @ 94
Jeffersonville Railroad bond (new)	80 @ 81
Lou. & Frank. R. R. bond (C. Branch)	84½@ 85½
Lou. and Nash. R. R. bond (M. S.)	94 @ 95
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (L. E. Branch)	90 @ 91
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bond (M. Branch)	94 @ 96
Lou. & Nash. R.R. bond (cons'd mortg)	89 @ 90
City for Elizabeth't'n & Paducah R. R.	@ 96

STOCKS—The New York market for railroad shares is still irregular, as will be seen by the following exhibit of the course of prices for the past three days:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	160¾	159⅝	158⅝
Erie	35½	35½	none
Reading	92½	91¾	91⅝
Michigan Southern	92	92	90½
Clev. and Pittsburg	90½	90½	90½
Chic. and R. I.	129¾	129½	129⅝
Chic. and N. W. Com	82½	81½	81⅝
do. preferred	90½	90½	90½
Fort Wayne	119	118⅜	117½
Western Union Tel.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜

COMMERCIAL.

The general markets to-day exhibited no features requiring extended comment. Sugar declined a fraction, and the provision market exhibited unexpected weakness. In cotton there is little doing. The 5 P. M. Liverpool dispatch reported the market quiet and steady at 11½d for uplands and 12⅛d for Orleans. The 2 P. M. New York dispatch reported the cotton market quiet but firm. Sales to-day 1,500 bales. Holders are asking higher rates, but quotations are nominally unchanged.

The meeting to-day at the Board of Trade rooms to take action upon the question of discriminations against Louisville interests by the managers of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad resulted in a way highly flattering to the officers of that road, and a resolution to that effect was passed by the meeting.

Imports during the 24 hours ending this evening, of leading articles by river and railroad:

Cotton—bales	442	Hay—bales	194
Tobacco—hhds	177	Soap—bxs	50
Corn—bags	1,795	Oil—bbls	45
Hoop-poles	25,280	Seed—bags	67
Oats—bags	168	Wine—bxs	35
Eggs—pkgs	73	Apples—bbls	30
Hides—bdls	29	Candles—bxs	221
Molasses—bbls	214	Whisky—bbls	91
Sugar—hhds	184	Malt—bags	271
Rags—bdls	97	Tin—bxs	49
Bacon—casks	53	Soda—kegs	98
Cattle—head	82	Wheat—bags	114
Horses—head	66	Lumber—feet	8,000
Tobacco—bxs	127	Bagging—pcs	50
Hogs—head	136	Sheep—head	60
Furniture—pkgs	80	Mules—head	60
Drugs—bxs	61	Sundries—pkgs	444
Woodware—pkgs	218		

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—The market to-day was steady with limited stocks of desirable qualities. We quote $5@5 50 for common; $5 50@6 50 for prime; $7@7 50 for choice to extra choice.

BEANS—Are quiet at $3 per bushel on arrival; $3 25@3 50 from store.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Stocks have accumulated and transactions are of a speculative character. Kentucky is held at from 23@25c for 2-pound, light weight at 16@17c, and machine rope at 9c.

BEESWAX—Is in fair demand at 33@35c on arrival.

BUTTER—Country butter is in good demand at 30@35c. Ohio tub butter is firm at 40@42c, and New York qualities at 45@50c.

BATTING—The market is unchanged in every respect. Maysville No. 1 and Cannelton batting at 31@33c; Maysville tissue at 32@34c; No. 2 batting is held at 28@30c per pound.

BROOM CORN—The market is firm at $1 75@2 per ton.

COTTON YARNS, CORDAGE, &C.—The market is quotably unchanged and stocks are ample. We quote at 21@23c for No. 500, 19@21c for No. 600, and 17@19c for No. 700. Pound yarns are held at 44c. Jefferson, Frankfort, and some other brands are held 1c higher. Cotton cordage 40@45c. Carpet chain 44@45c per pound; 50@55c for colored. Candlewick 44@46c per pound.

CORN MEAL—The market is at 75@80c per bushel for bolted, loose; kilndried dull at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

CHEESE—Prices are very firm with light stocks and an active demand. We quote Western Reserve factory at 24@25c; Western Reserve and Hamburg at 22@23c; New York factory at 24@25c; English dairy at 22@23c; pineapple at 27@28c; Young America at 28@30c.

CANDLES—Prices have declined. We quote star candles, full weight, at 23@24c; 15-oz at 18½@19½c; 12-oz at 17½@18½c; tallow candles at 14@15c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is quiet with light receipts, and dealers are buying cautiously. Apples at 9½@10c; quarter peaches at 12@13c; half peaches at 15@16c, and peeled peaches at 20@22c per pound on arrival.

EGGS—Are in good demand at 15½@16c, with sales to-day of 1,000 doz.

FLAX SEED—Is in good demand and steady, at $2 15 per bushel on arrival.

FEATHERS—Are firm at 75c for strictly prime. Mixed feathers are nominal.

FURS—The market is reported steady and receipts find ready sale at full prices. We quote prime raccoon skins at 40@60c; mink at $2@3; opossum at 5c; gray fox at 40@50c; wild cat at 30@40c; otter at $3@5; beaver at $1@2; musk-rat 15@20c; deer, per lb, 25@30c.

GINSENG—Is quiet, and dealers are paying 75@80c for prime to choice lots.

GUNNY BAGS—Are in light demand and ample stocks. Prices are steady. We quote at 20c for bales and 21½@22c for resewed.

GRAIN BAGS—Prices are quotably unchanged. We quote 2¾ bushel at 60@63c; 3 bushel at 50@53c; 3 bushel at 70@73c.

HAY—Is in good demand and prices are firmer. We note sales of 34 bales on wharf at $18 50. We quote from store at $18@19 per ton.

HIDES—The market is undergoing but slight change, and the demand is fair. We quote green salted at 10@11½c; dry salted at 13@20c; dry flint at 21@22½c; sheep (wool on) at 40@80c.

HOPS—Are quiet and dull, and prices are nominal ranging from $9 to $25, according to quality.

HOMINY—The market is steady and the demand is fair at $5 50@5 75 per bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Dealers report an active demand for city brands at full prices, with lighter supply. Contraband tobacco is having an injurious effect upon legitimate trade. We quote fine Va., pounds, $1 10@1 15; medium Va. pounds, 80@90c; Va. fancy styles, $1 10@1 25; Mo. and Ky., pounds, fine, 70@80c; Mo. and Ky. medium, 75@80c; bright 14's and ½'s, 67@70c; Navy ½ lbs and 10's, 60@70c. Smoking tobacco, fine Va., lbs, ⅛'s and ¼'s, in bales, 65c@$1.

NAILS—Are in ample supply and steady. We quote 10d at $4 50@4 75 per keg.

OFFAL—Is in fair local demand and quotations are unchanged. We quote bran at $16@17; shorts $20@21; ship stuff $22@27; middlings $30@31 per ton; feed meal $22@23 per ton.

ONIONS—Are in ample supply and dealers quote at $4 50@5 per bbl, according to quality.

OILS—Prices are unchanged and firm. We quote linseed oil at $1 10@1 20 for raw and boiled. Coal oil is steady at 27@29c; benzine at 19@20c; No. 1 lard oil at $1 70@1 75.

POTATOES—Dealers report a moderate demand, and prices are weak. We quote peach-blows, russets and Neshannocks at $2 15@2 50 per bbl, packed.

SEED POTATOES—The market is well supplied and prices are steady. We quote early Goodrich at $3 50@4; Harrison $2 25@3 50; white sprout $3 25@3 50; Cuscos $3@3 50; pink eyes $4 50@4; peach-blows $2 25@2 50; Buckeye $3@3 50.

PEANUTS—The market is firm at 9c per lb for prime, and the demand is active.

RAGS—Receipts find quick sales at 5½@6c for colored and white cotton; woolen rags are worth ½ to 1c per lb.

RICE—Prices are steady, and stocks are ample. We quote Louisiana at 10@11c, and Carolina at 11@12c per lb.

SEEDS—Are in good demand, and prices are steady. We quote red clover at $10@10 25, sapling clover at $15 25@15 35 per bushel, timothy $3 50@3 75, orchard grass $1 85@2, red top $1 60@1 75, Kentucky blue grass $2 70@2 75, extra $3 75@4, millet $2 10@2 25, Hungarian grass seed $2 10@2 25, hemp seed $2@2 25, spring wheat $2 15@2 25, onion sets, white skin, $11@12, yellow $7 50@8, top $6@6 25, spring barley $2 75@2 85, white oats 85@95c, black oats 95c@$1 05.

STRAW—The market is moderately well supplied, and sales are made from store at $14@14 50 per ton.

SOAP—Is quotably unchanged. We quote German No. 1 at 9@9½c; No. 2 at 8½@9c; rosin at 6½@7c, and palm at 7½@8c.

SALT—Stocks are ample. We quote Kanawha and Ohio river salt at $2 80@3 per bbl for 7-bushel bbls; $2 25@2 45 for 280-pound bbls, or 40@42c per bushel; dairy salt $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Is in good demand at 11@11½c for tallow, and 11@12½c for grease.

WHISKY—The market is quiet. We note sales 25 bbls raw at 91c, tax paid, and 50 bbls new copper at $1 50, tax paid. Rectified is steady at $1@$1 20.

Louisville Grocery Market.

The market to-day was quiet, though jobbers reported a fair demand; sugar is lower and the tone of advices indicate a reaction in New York and New Orleans. The 2:25 P. M. New York dispatch reported sugar dull and prices lower; Cuba 13¾@14¼c, Porto Rico 14@15c, refined soft 18c, hards 19c.

The New Orleans dispatch reported sugar dull and prices nominal: common 12½@13c, prime 15½c, yellow 17@17¼c. Molasses dull, prime 80@81c.

We quote New Orleans sugar in round lots to the trade 13½@14c for common, 14@14½c for fair, 15@15½c for good fair, 16@16½c for prime, and 16¾@16⅞c for choice, and 14 to 17½c in jobbing lots in hhds and bbls; Demarara 16¼@17½c; hard standard 21@21½c, A's, B's, extra C's and circle C's from 16@20½c; yellow sugars at 16¼@17½c; white Havana 17¼@18c.

MOLASSES—We quote New Orleans molasses at 85c@$1 in lots to the trade, and 95c@$1 10 in jobbing lot. Molasses strups at 75@90; sugar strups at 80c@$1; sugar drips at $1 35@1 40 in bbls, and $1 45@1 55 in small packages.

COFFEE—The market is steady, with sales today of 225 bags Rio at 19½@20¼c. Jobbers' rates for fair to strictly prime range from 21 to 23½c, choice 20@26½c, Laguayra 24@26c, Java 34@36c.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market to-day was quiet with a light demand, and prices showed a declining tendency. This condition of the market is having the effect to weaken confidence in some quarters and renders the course of prices somewhat problematical.

MESS PORK—Sales reported to-day amount to 550 bbls at $32@32 50.

BACON—The demand is only moderate and prices a shade weaker. Sales of 73 casks reported; shoulders 14½c, clear rib sides 17½, and clear sides 18c.

BULK MEATS—No sales reported. We quote shoulders 12½, clear rib sides 16½, and clear sides 16½c.

LARD—Quiet and dull at 20@20½c for tierces, and 21@21½ for kegs.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—The market continues inactive and weak, with a light local demand. Sales to-day amounted to 325 bbls various grades within the range of our figures. We continue to quote: Fine, $4 75@5 25; superfine, $5 50@6; extra, $6 25@6 75; extra family, $7@7 75; A No 1 $8@9; fancy, $9 25@10 50.

GRAIN—Sales to-day reported included 1,100 bush red and white wheat at $1 55@1 60; 2,000 bush oats to dealers at 62c; 500 bush in store at 65@67c; 201 bush for seed at 85c; 600 bush malt at $2 50 for Canada; 300 bush rye at $1 47 for prime. We quote oats at 65@68c in bulk and 70@72c sacked. Wheat at $1 50@1 65 for red and white on arrival. Ear corn 61@63c on the wharf, and 63@65c from store; shelled corn 62c on wharf and 65@70c from store, in bulk, and 74@77c shelled, sacks included. Rye $1 45@1 50 from store, and $1 35@1 40 on arrival. Malt is steady at $2 @2 35 for spring, $2 65@2 75 for fall. Canada malt $2 30@2 50, and $2 60@2 70 for rye malt. Canada seed barley $2 50@2 75; spring No 2 $1 60@1 75; No 1 $2; fall $2 25@2 50.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market was active to-day and prices firmer. Receipts are on a liberal scale, and the sales today at the six auction warehouses amounted to 118 hhds, with rejection of bids on 18 hhds. We reproduce our quotations, remarking that all good qualities are fully up to outside figures:

Trash	$3 25@4 00	Leaf, com.	$ 7 00@ 9 00
Lugs, com. to good	5 00@7 00	Leaf, good to fine	10 00@16 00

CUTTING LEAF.

Lugs	$6 00@ 8 00	G. to ch'ce	$14 00@25 00
Com'n leaf,	9 00@12 00		

MANUFACTURING LEAF.

Common fillers	$ 6@ 7	Good fillers	$ 8@10
Com. wrapper	11@12	Mahog. wrapper	16@18
Com. bgt. wrap	18@25	Good bgt. wrap	25@50
Fine brgt. wrap	40@60		

SALES—The Pickett house sold 49 hhds at $3 05 for trash to $14 25 for Ballard county manufacturing leaf. The Farmer's house sold 20 hhds at $3 50 for trashy lugs to $15 25 for Owen county cutting. The Ninth-street house sold 23 hhds at $3 05 for trashy lugs to $14 25 for cutting leaf. The Boone house sold 40 hhds at $4 20 for lugs to $12 50 for cutting leaf. The Louisville house sold 27 hhds at $3 65 for trashy lugs to $12 75 for Hart county shipping. The Planters' house sold 18 hhds at $5 10 for lugs to $18 75 for Ballard county shipping.

RANGE OF BIDS—1 hhd at $15 25, 2 at $14 25, 5 at $13@13 75, 5 at $12@12 75, 7 at $11@11 75, 16 at $10@10 75, 17 at $9@9 95, 26 at $8@8 90, 23 at $7@7 90, 21 at $6@6 90, 21 at $5 05@5 80, 12 at $4@4 90, and 2 at $3 05@3 30.

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

Auction and private sales at the stable of B. W. Jenkins, corner Fifth and Green streets, March 3: Bay mare $175, bay mare $105, bay mare $59 50, sorrel mare $105 50, bay horse $60, bay mare $104, brown mare $101, sorrel mare $95, sorrel horse $215, sorrel horse $25, roan horse $66, roan horse $90, bay horse $80 50, roan horse $80, sorrel horse $80, sorrel horse $80, sorrel horse $80, pair gray horses $302, bay mule $92 50, bay horse $130, black mare $87 50, bay horse $72, gray mare $80, brown horse $140. Shipments South—60 head horses and mules.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE AND STOCK YARD—H. F. VISSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 1, 1869.

The cattle market to-day has ruled very active, and prices are a shade higher. There were sold 162 head, and this evening there are none in the yard left over unsold. Sales range at from 5 to 6¾c for best grades of butchers' stuff, 5¼ to 6½c for good, 4½ to 5c for fair, and 3½ to 4½c for common stock. Good and choice shipping cattle sell from 6¾ to 7¾c.

HOGS—The demand is light and the market has ruled very dull. Prices remain unchanged. Well fatted heavy hogs sell from 9½ to 10½c; ordinary and fair, from 9¼ to 9½c; light stock hogs, from 7½ to 8¼c.

SHEEP—The demand has been good, and supply light. Heavy choice shipping sell from 5½ to 6c; fair and good butchers' stuff, from 4 to 5c.

$1 15½ for fresh receipts, closing for same at $1 15½ for regular. Sales this afternoon, buyer at $1 13½, seller 1 13½. Corn moderately active, ½@¼c lower; sales new at 58@58½c and No grade at 57@57½c, closing with buyers of new at 58@58½c; sales No 1 at 58@58½c, seller last half March; 58@59¼c seller April and 63¼c, seller last half March. Oats quiet at 54½@55c for No. 2, sales at 52¼c, seller April and last half March. Rye dull at $1 25 for No. 1 and at $1 24 for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal at $1 50@1 55 for receipts of No 2. Barley dull and nominal at $1 55 for No. 2. Sample lots sold at $1 55@1 60 for good to choice.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand at 98c.

PROVISIONS—Dull: mess pork $31 50 for the month, closing nominal at $30 cash. Lard dull and steady at 18½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 12½c; sweet-pickled hams quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Dressed dull and steady, closing at $12 75@12 75, deviating on $20. Live firm and steady at $9 20 for common to light and $9 75@10 10 for fair to medium to good, and $10 25@10 50 for good to choice.

CATTLE—Dull and quiet: sales of $5 60 for common to fair cows, $5 27½@6 25 for light, $6 50@7 00 for medium to good, $7 25@7 75 for extra choice. Receipts—2,500 bbls flour, 8,000 bush wheat, 14,000 bush corn, 6,000 bush oats, 2,000 bush rye, 8,877 bush barley, 4,000 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—1,111 bbls flour, 12,239 bush wheat, 11,333 bush corn, 2,000 bush oats, 4,000 bush rye, 1,356 bush barley, 4,321 hogs.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, March 3—P. M.

TOBACCO—Holders more disposed to accept bids, but prices unchanged.

COTTON—Nothing doing.

HEMP—New undressed $125; dressed $230.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; prices range at $5 for superfine, $6@6 25 for extra, $6@7 25 for double extra, $6 75@8 75 for treble extra; choice do $7 75@9 50 and fancy $9 25@11 50.

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged; $1 40@1 50 for fair to prime red fall, $1 60@1 75 for strictly prime to choice do and $1 80@1 85 for prime to fancy white. Corn firmer at 60@62c in bulk, and 64@65c in sacks for choice and fancy white, sacked. Oats firm and a little higher at 53@64c. Barley unchanged; choice Iowa and Minnesota spring at $1 87. Rye firm with an upward tendency, with sales at $1 48.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $32 50. Bulk meats steady with sales loose clear rib sides at 16½c. Bacon quiet at 14½c, some holders ask 15c; clear rib sides 17c, clear sides 17¾@17½c. Lard—nothing doing; choice tierce sold at 19c; round lots can be had at 19c.

CATTLE—But few choice offering and not much demand; prices range at $3@7c gross.

HOGS—In small supply and demand at $9@10¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,200 bbls; wheat, 7,200 sacks; corn, 5,400 sacks; oats, 2,500 sacks; barley, 700 sacks.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, March 3—P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and in moderate demand: family $6 75@7 00.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; in fair demand at $1 43@1 50 for Nos 2 and 1. Corn and oats unchanged.

COTTON—Dull; middling upland at 28c.

TOBACCO—Firm and in good demand; sales 180 hhds at $3 50@9 00 for trash and lugs, and $12 00@19 00 for leaf.

WHISKY—Dull at 90@91c; demand light.

PROVISIONS—Dull and drooping; mess pork sold at $32. Bulk meats dull at 12¾c for shoulders and 16½c for clear rib sides. Bacon neglected; no demand; nominal at 14½@16c and 17½c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Sugar-cured hams 18½@19½c. Lard very dull, sales prime city at 19½c; hardly any demand.

BUTTER—Very scarce and advancing; fresh 50@55c.

EGGS—Dull and drooping; new 15@16c.

CHEESE—Scarce and firm at 21@22c.

OILS—No change.

SUGAR—13½c buying.

EXCHANGE—Steady at 1-10 discount buying.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3—P. M.

COTTON—Stiffer; middling 28½c; sales 5,000 bales; receipts 3,121 bales; exports 129 bales.

GOLD—132⅝.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 144, commercial 142½@143; New York sight ⅛ premium.

SUGAR—Dull; nominal; common 12½@12¾c; prime 15½@15¾c; yellow clarified 17¾c. Molasses dull and lower; prime 78@80c.

FLOUR—Firm; superfine $6 25; XX $7; XXX $8 00.

GRAIN—Corn steady at 75@78c. Oats scarce; sales at 78c. Barley unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull at $33 75. Bacon, jobbing sales 15¼c for shoulders, 18c for clear rib sides and 18½c for clear sides. Lard dull; tierce 19½c; keg 21½c.

WHISKY—Dull; Western rectified 93½@95½c.

COFFEE—Steady and unchanged.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, March 3.

COTTON—Receipts 786 bales; exports 419 bales.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine $6@6 50.

GRAIN—Corn 75c. Oats 75@80c.

HAY—$22.

BRAN—$21.

CORNMEAL—$3 40.

PROVISIONS—Pork $33 50. Bulk meats firm; clear sides 17½c, and shoulders 13½c. Dressed hogs 13@13c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.

FLOUR—Dull and low grades drooping; extra family $8@8 75; northwestern unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in limited inquiry; red unchanged; amber, sales 3,000 bush No 1 spring at $1 78; rye unchanged. Corn active and advanced 1c; sales 7,000 bush new yellow at 86@87c, closing at the latter figure. Oats steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude 15c, and refined 32c on the spot.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, March 3—P. M.

The crude Petroleum market opened firm and closed weaker; sales 1,000 barrels at $15 00 on the water, at 15c; 1,000 bbls, seller all August, at 15c. Sales to-day of 1,000 bbls, seller till October at 14½c; sales of 10,000 bbls, March to December, 1,000 each month, terms withheld; buyer for the whole year, first six months at 17c; 1,000 the part of March and August, at 17½c and at 13½c each month. Refined quiet and steady at 31½c for first half of the year and March to December 31½c.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 3—P. M.

FLOUR—Fairly active but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade lower; prime red at $2 05@2 10. Corn steady and unchanged; prime white at 85@86c; yellow at 86@87c. Oats firm and more active at 76@78c. Rye $1 55@1 60.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active but unchanged. Lard quiet at 19½@20c.

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, March 3.

Cotton quiet but firm; low middling 26½@26¾c; good ordinary 25@25½c; stock 5,260 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, March 3—P. M.

Consols 93¼. American securities steady; bonds 81¾. Erie 25¼. Illinois Central 94½. Atlantic & Great Western 37. Sugar 39s. Calcutta Linseed 59s. Refined Petroleum 1s 4d. Tallow 45s 6d.

ANTWERP, March 3—P. M.

Petroleum 51½f.

FRANKFORT, March 3—P. M.

Bonds 86⅞.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—P. M.

COTTON—Quiet and steady: middling uplands 11½d; Orleans 12⅛d; sales 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat 10s 7d; red Western 9s 3d. Western flour 25s 6d. Corn 33s 6d for old, and 32s 9d for new.

PROVISIONS—Pork 94s. Beef 90s. Bacon 59s.

CHEESE—Tallow—44s 6d.

OILCAKE—Linseed cake £10.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 3—P. M.

The combination to tighten the money market relaxed their severity and, after 2 o'clock, money was plenty at 7 per cent currency. The change to ease in money caused a marked upward movement on Stock Exchange. Discounts nominal. Sterling quiet at 8¾@9, closing firm at 9¼ for prime bankers' paper.

Gold is lower under the passage of Schenck's bill in the Senate, and the report that A. T. Stewart is to be Secretary of the Treasury. He is supposed to be in favor of contraction, and the rumor occasioned a heavy sale by the bears. Price opened at 132⅛, advanced to 132¼, and closed at 131⅞@131⅞. Loans were made at 6@10 per cent for carrying.

Gold clearances to-day, $100,000,000.

Governments opened easier, but advanced in the evening and closed strong at the highest rates of the day.

Coupons '81	115¼@115⅜	Coupons '67	112⅝@112¾
" '62	117⅛@117¼	" '68	112⅝@112¾
" '64	113⅝@113¾	Ten-forties	105⅝@105¾
" '65	114⅛@114¼		
" new	112⅛@112¼		

State bonds firmer.

Missouri	87⅛@87¼	New Tenn	69⅛@69¼
Old Tenness	67¾@67⅞	North Carolina	59¾@59⅞

The Railroad market opened weak, with New York Central at 158. Sales were made as low as 178¾, while 158 was paid, buyers 30 days. There were large dealings in Fort Wayne, and Pittsburg. Pacific Mail was firm. In the evening railroads responded to the ease in the money market and advanced, with a better feeling generally, though without special or marked activity.

The miscellaneous ticket was stronger and closed steady.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Cumberland	37½@37¾	Terre Haute	36 @ 38
Wells & Fargo	31 @ 31½	Do preferred	65 @ 68
Amer. Ex	42¼@43	Wabash	68¼@68½
Adams Ex	58¼@59¼	Do preferred	76½@77½
U. S. Ex	73 @ 73½	St. Paul	61¼@61⅝
Merch'ts' U Ex	16 @ 17	Fort Wayne	117½@117⅝
Quicksilver	23¾@ 24	Ohio and Mis	32½@32⅝
Canton	58¾@ 59½	MichiganCen'l	118¾@118⅞
Pacific Mail	101¼@101½	Michigan S	94¼@ 94¾
Western U Tel	36¼@ 36⅜	Illinois Cen'l	140 @140½
Mariposa	7½@ 8	Clev. and Pitts	91¼@ 91⅜
Do preferred	32¾@ 33	Toledo	103¾@103⅞
N. Y. Central	158¾@159	Rock Island	129⅝@129¾
Erie	35¼@ 35½	Northwestern	81¾@ 81⅞
Hudson	136 @136¼	Do preferred	90½@ 90⅝
Harlem	134 @135	Dubuque & S.C.	106 @108
Reading	90½@ 90⅝	St. Joseph pfd	111 @

Mining shares—Gregory 205; Smith & Parmalee 130; Grass Valley 36.

Copper at Boston—Calumet 50; Copper Falls 16½; Franklin 22½; Hecla 78; Hancock 8½; Minnesota 9; Quincy 36.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury to-day	$1,073,200
Payments	1,299,287
Balance	8,7?01,741

Exports for the week, except specie, $3,109,676.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 3—P. M.

COTTON—Market opened rather more steady, but closed quiet at about previous prices; sales 1,500 bales at 29@29½c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts, 9,367 bbls; market heavy and lower; sales 5,300 bbls at $5 85@6 20 for superfine State and Western; $6 85@6 75 for extra State; $6 90@7 00 for extra Western; $7 00@7 90 for white wheat extra; $6 40@7 85 for round-hoop Ohio; $7@8 50 for extra St. Louis; $9@12 for good to choice do, closing heavy. Rye flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $5 25@7 30.

CORNMEAL—Quiet.

WHISKY—A shade firmer; sales 250 bbls Western at 94@95c, free, closing at inside price.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat, 13,000 bush; market 1@2c lower, with moderate business doing in spring for export; sales 56,000 bush at $1 61@1 62 for No 2 spring at $1 60@1 65 for No 1 spring, $1 67@1 70 delivered, $1 57 for No 1 spring, and $1 75 for amber Michigan. Rye dull, heavy and lower; Western offered at $1 40. Barley quiet; sales 8,000 bush Canada West at $1 27, delivered. Barley malt quiet. Receipts corn, 2,180 bush; market opened scarce and 1c better and closed dull and declining, with the last advance; sales 53,000 bush at 85@97c for new mixed Western, closing at 90c, and $1 for Western yellow, included in the sales were 25,000 bush new mixed Western, to be delivered in 10 days, at 90@93c. Oats a shade firmer and moderately active; sales 40,000 bush at 75c for Western in store.

GROCERIES—Rice firm at 9½@10c for Carolinas. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady; sales 250 hhds Cuba at 12@13¼c. Molasses dull.

HOPS—Quiet at 8@15c for American.

PETROLEUM—Firm at 19@20c for crude, and 35c for refined bonded.

OIL—Linseed firm at $1 02@1 03, with rather a fair demand.

COAL—Foreign quiet; domestic in fair request at $5 50@6 50 for Anthracite by the cargo.

WOOL—Firm; sales 500,000 lbs at 41@58c for domestic fleece; 55c for combings; 45@49c for pulled.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet at 51@55c.

METALS—Scotch pig copper steady at 28c. Ingot copper firm and quiet at 24½c for lake and Baltimore. Pig iron quiet and firm at $38@42 for Scotch, and $37@40 for American. Bar iron dull at $90@95 for refined English and American. Sheet iron quiet at 11½@12c for Russia. Nails steady at 4¾c for cut, 6½@¼c for clinch, and 7½@8c for horse-shoe.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; sales 1,200 bbls at $32@32 25 for new mess, closing at $32 25; $31 50@31 75 for old do, $28 50@27 50 for prime, $28@29 for prime mess; also 500 bbls new mess, seller April at $32 37½. Beef quiet; sales 100 bbls at $9@16 50 for new plain mess; $12 50@19 25 for new extra mess. Tierce beef heavy; sales 100 tierces at $22@24 for prime mess; $29@30 for India mess. Beef hams dull; sales 220 bbls at $26@32 50. Cut meats dull; sales 150 pkgs at 13@13½c for shoulders and 17½@18c for hams. Dressed hogs quiet and steady at 13½@13¾c for Western and 14@14½c for city. Middles dull. Lard firm, sales 600 tierces at 17½@19½c for steam and 19½@19½c for kettle rendered; also sales 3,000 tierces at 19½c, seller March and April, and sellers and 5 months at private terms.

BUTTER—Firm at 28@28c for Ohio.

CHEESE—Firm at 18@22½c for common to prime.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull and heavy.

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed dull and in buyer's favor.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy and 2@3c lower; private Cable accounts from Liverpool and London having a very depressing effect. Rye heavy and dull at $1 39@1 40 for Western. Corn heavy at 75c for Western new mixed and nominally at $1 01 for old do in store.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $32 37@32 for new mess cash and regular. Beef dull and heavy. Cut meats and bacon nominal. Lard quiet at 19c for prime steam.

EGGS—Steady at 26@28c.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 3—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern weak at 1½ discount buying and 1-10 premium selling.

FLOUR—Dull and almost nominal at $5@6 62½ for spring extras.

GRAIN—Wheat easier, sales No. 1 at $1 21@1 22; No. 2 unsettled at $1 16@1 14½ for regular at $1 15

MARKET STREET ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron Buildings, Iron Fronts, Railings, Verandahs, Window Caps, Jails and Cells, Bank Vaults.

Sidewalk Lights, Floor Lights, Roof Lights, Hyatt's Patent.

And all Wrought and Cast Iron Work pertaining to Architecture.

Agents for Bank Locks from the works of the New Britain Bank Lock Co. & Stone Yale. Contracts taken for Polished Plate and Rough Plate Glass.

Inauguration of Grant and Colfax!

GRANT GUARDS

WILL meet THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock precisely, in

TURNER HALL.

Delegations from New Albany and Jeffersonville will assemble at 10 o'clock. All persons desirous of participating in the demonstration are cordially invited to join the procession at Turner Hall.

JOHN C. NAUTS, Company Clerk.

STEAMBOATS.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co's Steamer For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.

PALESTINE.......PECKENPAUGH, Master. Will leave as above on This Day, the 4th, at 5 P. M. from city wharf. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co. VIRGINIA.......WM. HOLLCROFT, Master. For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. Fr't Ag't.

For Arkansas River, Direct. For Little Rock, Van Buren, and Fort Smith. CORA S.......KING, Master. Will leave on Friday, the 5th inst., at 4 P. M., from city wharf. MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Tennessee River. Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence. LaCLAIRE.......M. AIKEN, Master. Will leave as above on Saturday, the 6th, at 4 P. M., from city wharf. MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

For Owensboro and Evansville. CHARMER.......P. K. BARCLAY, Master. Will leave as above on This Day, the 4th, at 2 P. M., from city wharf. MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Tri-Weekly Packet Company. JOHN D. ADAMS, President. Leaves Memphis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday for all points on Arkansas river. For through bills of lading to Arkansas and White rivers apply to mrt dtf J. W. FORSEE, Agent, 41 Fourth st.

For Nashville, Direct. MOLLIE GRATZ.......JAS. PAUL, Captain. Will leave as above on Thursday, the 4th, at 5 P. M., positively, city wharf. MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and Arkansas River, Direct. MARY ERWIN.......S. B. YERKIES, Master. Will leave as above on Friday, the 5th, at 5 P. M. MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co. DEXTER.......ED. MONTGOMERY, Master. For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 5 P. M. E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. Fr't Ag't.

Regular Tennessee River Packet. LeCLAIRE.......MILT. AIKEN, Master. For Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence on Saturday, the 6th, at 4 P. M. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co. RICHMOND.......J. S. NEAL, Master. For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Thursday, the 4th, at 5 P. M. E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. Fr't Ag't.

Regular Memphis and White River Tri-Weekly Packets—(Elliott's Line.) Leave Memphis every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for White, Black and Little Red rivers. For through bills of lading apply to MANN W. SATTERWHITE, feb25 d1m 36 Fourth street.

Regular Kentucky River Packet. DOVE No. 2.......R. King, Master; Mal. Sullivan, Clerk. Will leave Louisville every Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M. Will leave Frankfort every Sunday at 8 A. M. and Thursday at 8 A. M. J. W. FORSEE.

Regular Kentucky River Packet. BLUE WING No. 3. SAM. SANDERS, Master.......GEO. M. WOODS, Clerk. Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 4 P. M. For Woodford, Oregon, and Shakers' Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to nov22 d JAS. W. FORSEE & CO., Agents.

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UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 10 A. M. One of the magnificent steamers

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